

President of Malagasy Quits; Assigns Powers to General

TANANARIVE, Malagasy, May 18 (AP).—President Philibert Tsiranana, uncontested ruler of Malagasy since it won independence from France in 1960, today turned over full powers to Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa after six days of anti-regime riots, strikes and demonstrations.

Mr. Tsiranana, 61, is a Western-oriented Catholic who has blamed Communists for the troubles that have shaken the island off Africa's east coast (formally known as Madagascar). He announced dissolution of the government and the naming of Gen. Ramanantsoa "to lead the country and form a government."

Gen. Ramanantsoa, 66, the Armed Forces chief and a graduate of France's St. Cyr Military Academy, was widely acclaimed by crowds that have been almost constantly in the streets since last Saturday. Standing in his command car, his hands raised above his head, Gen. Ramanantsoa said:

"We're not in the politics business. I ask for your help. First of all, I will be concerned with economy and social matters and above all the poorest people. In our army, tradition is that we take care of the private first and then the officers. We'll take care of the masses first, the poorest above all."

Strike leaders addressed the

crowd and then presented the general a list of demands that included Mr. Tsiranana's resignation, formation of a new cabinet with new ministers, more democracy in Malagasy society, and emphasis on Malagasy culture over French culture.

Gen. Ramanantsoa later announced that he would form a government of military men and technicians.

"I am a military man and not a politician," he said. "I will bring my effort to bear in the first place on the economy, social matters and cultural problems, thinking above all of the disinherited class."

Amid the general rejoicing tonight, crowds continued to demonstrate against Mr. Tsiranana, continuing to be head of state.

Gen. Ramanantsoa rolled through the streets in a jeep, the crowd surging toward him, applauding, and making the "V for victory" sign.

It remained uncertain what would be the long-term attitude of the student-worker coalition that has led the upheaval.

Neither their left-oriented politics nor the position of Gen. Ramanantsoa were defined with any precision. Before announcement of the general's takeover, strike leaders had declared today that they would not talk to anyone from the Tsiranana regime on any subject.

Ties With France
Mr. Tsiranana's decision came a day after France, linked with Malagasy by a military assistance treaty, said it would not intervene in the current situation, judged in Paris as an internal matter.

This week's troubles were directly related to the arrest last Friday of 400 student leaders who have been demanding an end to the French-oriented curriculum at Tananarive University and a re-emphasis of Malagasy tradition and culture. Rioting broke out on Saturday and the police fired on the crowds.

By Sunday, when the capital's City Hall was set on fire, the death toll was 34. Workers then joined the student demonstrators and a general strike was called to respond to Mr. Tsiranana's proclamation of a state of emergency.

Malagasy is the world's sixth largest island and has a population of 7.5 million. About 35 percent of the population is Christian. France is Malagasy's major trading partner. The island has a deficit economy and heavy foreign investment.

Veterans Won't Parade
NEW YORK, May 18 (UPI).—Saturday's annual Armed Forces Day parade has been canceled because organizers fear violent anti-war demonstrations, the Military Order of the World Wars, a Veterans organization, said today.

Every Precaution
Consultations with police in London and New York continued through the night and after talks with the British government it was decided at noon (British time) today to take the



United Press International
COMRADELY GESTURE—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro receiving Order of Georgi Dimitrov from Bulgarian Communist party secretary Todor Shivkov in Sofia.

Bomb Squad Chutes at Sea After Threat to Liner QE 2

(Continued from Page 1)

But the deadline passed without a second call from the extortionist.

Victor Matthews, chairman of Cunard, said the ransom caller had an American accent.

Mr. Matthews added: "I think it is probably 99 percent certain to be a hoax or a confidence trick but I cannot take the risk."

He said the money, in the required denominations of \$10 and \$20 bills, had been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York. "We will do whatever they want us to do," Mr. Matthews said. "We have no alternative but to pay."

Mr. Matthews said the ransom demand was "insignificant, really, considering what's involved."

"The man said they thought of asking for a million, but were reasonable people, so they only wanted \$350,000," the executive said.

Cunard kept open a "hot line" between its London and New York offices ready for instant decisions on the ransom call.

A spokesman explained the delay in announcing the threat as dictated by the need to consult government and police departments.

The original call, Cunard said, reached the New York office at 2:00 British time yesterday and the London office was told two hours later.

Every Precaution
Consultations with police in London and New York continued through the night and after talks with the British government it was decided at noon (British time) today to take the

threat with all possible seriousness.

A Cunard official said "every precaution is being taken for the passengers and the ship."

"During the night, New York City police, Scotland Yard and the Ministry of Defense have been advised of the position. Cunard has been impressed with the magnificent response of the Defense Ministry."

Officials said that on the first alarm the ship was discreetly searched and passengers were not told. Tonight, he added, they were told.

Andrew McLaughlin, an engineer who helped build the liner, said that at least two major compartments would have to be holed before it would be in any danger of sinking.

He added that a complex system of watertight doors could be operated at a signal from the bridge and would close automatically if danger were near. But a company spokesman warned that a blast near the fuel oil supplies could be disaster.

The captain ordered the watertight doors shut when he learned of the bomb threat.

The ship, he said, would have many hundreds of places where explosives could easily be concealed apart from the thousands of pieces of baggage in cabins and holds.

Bad weather on the trip to New York had made the liner late arriving there. But it made up time with a record turnaround of eight hours and three minutes from docking to departure.

That was more than eight hours faster than the New York record set by the old Queen Elizabeth back in 1955, and it cut the time available for any bomb planters to get to work.

But Cunard said that one factor which made today's threat stand out from countless previous hoax calls was that the caller showed some technical knowledge of the ship.

French maritime radio stations said calls were going out to many ships on the Atlantic asking them to head toward the threatened liner to give assistance, if necessary.

The QE2 was scheduled to make a brief stop in Cherbourg, France, Saturday, before crossing the English Channel to its home berth at Southampton.

Security aboard the QE2 and at its New York and Southampton piers was reportedly stepped up last October after an attempt to smuggle arms into Ireland.

Saigon Army In Operation West of Hue

Shelling of An Loc Reported to Slacken

(Continued from Page 1)
radio have lately been the only daily indication that the U.S. bombing is continuing.

Schumann's Proposal
PARIS, May 18 (AP).—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France said today that a political solution to the Vietnam conflict should revolve around two points—an independent and neutral South Vietnam, not submerged or annexed by the North, and a coalition government in the South.

He told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee that he believed the peace talks here could be resumed only on the basis of those two ideas.

Mr. Schumann said that France was remaining in contact with the delegations to the peace talks and that the possibilities of progress toward peace were not "absolutely nonexistent."

The talks were suspended by the United States on May 4.

North Insists Mining Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

Lung, said a bomb struck at 9:20 a.m. on April 16, wrecking the staff quarters. He said that few nurses were there because the hospital was treating victims of a bombing earlier that morning.

The blast of the bomb wrecked a nearby operating room and about 15 rooms nearby. Dr. Lung said that a boy of 13 who had been wounded in the earlier bombing and was being prepared for surgery was killed.

Some North Vietnamese insist that the Americans aimed at hospitals to terrorize the populace. In the renewed bombing of last month, according to highly reliable accounts, bombs fell on this Hanoi hospital, on one in Hanoi and on one in Thanh Hoa.

Two big military targets struck were the oil depot and the rail yards on the edge of Hanoi's nearest to Hanoi. Dozens of twisted railroad cars can be seen, although many of the tracks have been repaired.

However, the bombing of this area evidently hit much housing as well as industrial targets. Hundreds of acres are virtually flat, with just a wall standing here or there. Officials said the area had been subjected to carpet bombing by B-52s.

London Demonstration
LONDON, May 18 (UPI).—Police today arrested seven American anti-war demonstrators—two young men and seven teenage girls—when they sought to chain themselves to the railings outside the U.S. Embassy.

The girls were felled in their attempt by a quick-moving policeman, but the men succeeded and had to be cut loose with wire cutters.

The protest was part of the "Vietnam vigil" held during the lunch hour daily in front of the embassy since the U.S. resumed bombing North Vietnam last month.

And in Mexico
MEXICO CITY, May 18 (AP).—Protesting American action in Vietnam, 9,000 persons marched peacefully along Reforma Avenue yesterday. It was the first mass demonstration permitted on the city's main street since violent student disturbances in 1968. An American flag was burned.

Britain Bars Bid To Shut Sub Base

LONDON, May 18 (Reuters).—The British government today firmly rejected a Labor demand in Parliament to give up its nuclear submarine base at Holy Loch, in Scotland, target of anti-nuclear demonstrators since its establishment 11 years ago.

Laborite Frank Ailman said the Polaris submarine base made the British people a sitting duck for a nuclear bomb.

Rejecting the idea, Lord Balniel, the Minister of State for Defense, said, "The whole purpose of the deterrent, of which these submarines form a part, is to prevent the dangers of a nuclear war or any war."

However, the



Associated Press
DESERTER CHECK—South Vietnamese military police check civilian bus for deserters along Route 1 south of Hue. They are trying to keep men from battered units on northern front from fleeing to the south. Deserters often try to hide in crowded buses carrying refugees.

Clifford Fears Continuation

Rogers Calls Red Offensive Blackmail Bid on Nixon Visit

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 18.—North Vietnam's big push into South Vietnam was a move to blackmail President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, Secretary of State William F. Rogers told a congressional committee here.

The statement, to a closed session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was the first in which a senior government official drew a direct link between the seven-week-old North Vietnamese offensive and Mr. Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union beginning Monday.

"We have the impression that the timing of the attack was intended by North Vietnam in part to confront us with a dilemma: to force us to choose between a military response, with the possible consequences for the U.S.-Soviet efforts to reach accommodation on a number of world issues, and a decision not to respond, with all this would imply for South Vietnam's efforts to be free of foreign interference," Mr. Rogers told the committee.

Would Be Tragic
"It would, indeed, be tragic if this kind of blackmail were permitted to impede the promise that SALT and other prospective agreements," he said, according to a transcript of the testimony.

The secretary of state said that President Nixon concluded that the United States "could not, in conscience, fail to respond, despite the difficulties that the timing presented."

For a time, it seemed possible that the U.S. response—escalation of the air war against North Vietnam—might lead to the cancellation of Mr. Nixon's planned visit to the Soviet Union. North Vietnam's principal source of military supplies.

Continues Indefinitely
Testifying today before the committee, former Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford said that under President Nixon's new actions in North Vietnam, "the war will continue indefinitely."

The secretary of defense under former President Lyndon B. Johnson added that "the only choice that can truly end the war" is withdrawal of all U.S. military forces on a certain date in return for American prisoners and guaranteed safe withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

Mr. Clifford said the President's order to mine North Vietnamese harbors is not likely to be effective because Russian ships can unload at Chinese ports and their cargo can be transported overland to North Vietnam and increased shipments can be sent by rail from the Soviet Union.

"The current offensive," he said, "particularly as the rainy season sets in, but the war will go on so long as Hanoi finds the situation in the South incompatible with its interest."

Seabed Treaty Goes Into Effect
MOSCOW, May 18 (AP).—Ratification instruments for the treaty banning nuclear weapons from the ocean floor, and seabed were deposited today by the Soviet government today by the United States and Britain.

The treaty, signed Feb. 11, 1971, goes into effect with deposit of the documents. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam of the United States and Sir John Killick of Britain turned over ratification instruments of their countries to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

The ratification documents of the Soviet Union were deposited at the same time in the Soviet government archives.

U.S. Toll Don Saigon, Encl Reported U
SAIGON, May 18 (AP).—Both South Vietnamese combat casualties and the number of enemy reported killed increased week, government spokesmen said today.

The number of Americans killed or wounded during the previous week there were increases in U.S. totals of dead and injured from nonhostile causes such as illness or aircraft accidents.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said government spokesmen said last week were 79 killed, 2,319 wounded and missing in action. The previous week's figure were 803 killed, 2,028 wounded and 747 missing.

Salmon said 3,613 soldiers were killed last week against 2,349 the week before. The U.S. command said 28 Americans were killed in action and 28 wounded last week against 19 killed and 28 wounded the previous week.

However, the report listed American deaths last week as a result of nonhostile causes 12 more than the previous week. The number of Americans from nonhostile causes from zero to 18.

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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	15	59	Partly cloudy
ALASKA	3	48	Showers
ARIZONA	26	79	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	24	75	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	21	70	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	22	72	Overcast
DELAWARE	18	64	Cloudy
FLORIDA	9	48	Rain
GEORGIA	21	70	Overcast
IDAHO	22	72	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	21	70	Partly cloudy
INDIANA	11	52	Very cloudy
IOWA	13	55	Very cloudy
KANSAS	15	59	Partly cloudy
KENTUCKY	17	63	Overcast
LOUISIANA	12	54	Rain
MARYLAND	18	64	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12	54	Overcast
MICHIGAN	13	55	Rain
MINNESOTA	18	64	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	12	54	Overcast
MISSOURI	14	57	Very cloudy
MONTANA	19	67	Sunny
NEBRASKA	18	64	Overcast
NEVADA	8	46	Rain
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	55	Very cloudy
NEW JERSEY	17	63	Very cloudy
NEW MEXICO	12	54	Overcast
NEW YORK	22	72	Overcast
NORTH CAROLINA	18	64	Very cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	12	54	Overcast
OHIO	13	55	Rain
OKLAHOMA	18	64	Cloudy
OREGON	12	54	Overcast
PENNSYLVANIA	13	55	Rain
RHODE ISLAND	13	55	Very cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	54	Overcast
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	54	Overcast
TENNESSEE	13	55	Rain
TEXAS	12	54	Overcast
UTAH	13	55	Rain
VIRGINIA	12	54	Overcast
WASHINGTON	12	54	Overcast
WEST VIRGINIA	13	55	Rain
WISCONSIN	13	55	Rain
WYOMING	13	55	Rain

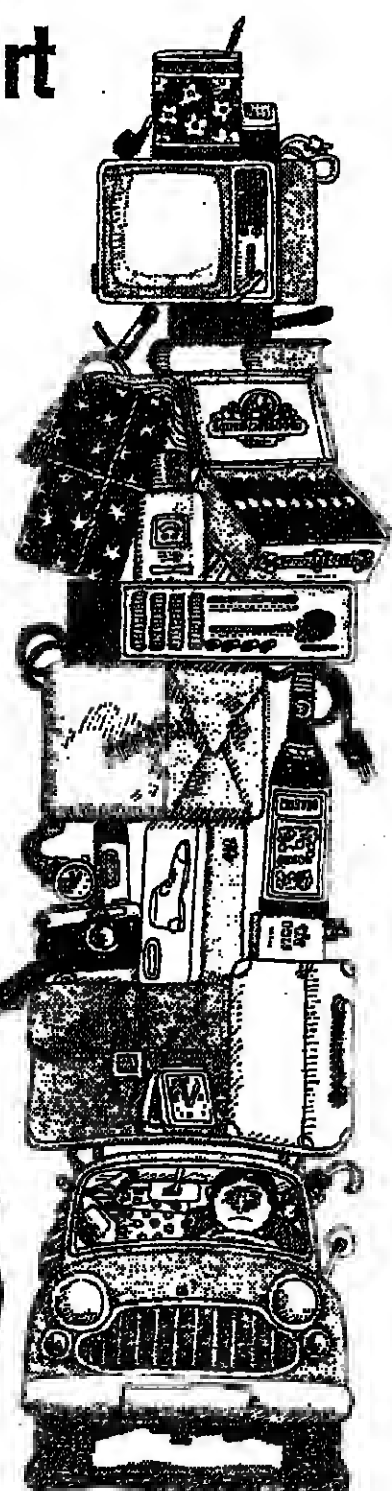
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Break On U.S. Sources Say Bremer Trade Have Triled McGovern

30 Hours In Washington

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Sources close to Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said today that the senator had been in Washington for 30 hours, but that he had not yet been able to secure a meeting with President Nixon.

The sources said McGovern had been in Washington since Monday, but that he had not yet been able to secure a meeting with President Nixon.

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SECRET EYES—Three Secret Service men keep close watch on crowd as Sen. Hubert Humphrey addresses New Jersey Conference of Mayors at Princeton University Wednesday. At table are Camden Mayor Joseph Nardi (left) and Thomas Dunn of Elizabeth.

On Combat-Readiness

U.S. Study Faults Army's Strategic Force

By Juan M. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI).—A report by the General Accounting Office on the status of the Strategic Army Forces in the United States concludes that "many units are not combat-ready."

The report, prepared for Congress and made public yesterday, found that "in the units reviewed by GAO, more than one-third of the essential combat and combat-

support equipment was unable to perform its primary mission."

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, based its report on a review of selected units in three of the four and one-third divisions that comprise the forces, known as STRAF.

The forces, based in the United States, are supposed to be "constantly available on short notice" for deployment anywhere. During the Vietnam war, however, they reportedly have been accorded a low priority in relation to Army units in Asia and Europe.

Additionally, some units have been used to train new soldiers, a mission that has lowered the level of their combat-readiness.

Since bolstered

Since the GAO's research for its report—field work conducted from August, 1970, through April, 1971—the Army has bolstered the strength of STRAF.

Regarding STRAF equipment, the GAO report said:

"We estimate that for the units inspected in the 1st and 2d Armored Divisions and the 4th Infantry Division, about 42, 34, and 31 percent, respectively, of the mission-essential equipment on hand was in a RED condition at the time of our review."

A RED condition is the lowest category used by the Army to designate the readiness and reliability of combat equipment.

As for manpower, the report said, "The lack of readiness of the three divisions is due primarily to shortages of qualified personnel."

The assignment to those outfits of Vietnam returnees with only a few remaining months of service has heightened the manpower problems, the report continued, because such soldiers are "extremely difficult to motivate" and are not in the service long enough to be retained.

A new early-discharge policy will avoid some of those training and turnover problems, "but it does not help to eliminate the total shortage of personnel in the

Irving Sues U.S. For \$91,000 Held Under Tax Laws

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP).—Author Clifford Irving, his wife Judith and his researcher, Richard Suskind—the principals in the Howard Hughes autobiography hoax—sued in U.S. district court yesterday for the return of more than \$91,000 they said had been taken as "jeopardy assessments" by the Internal Revenue Service.

They asked the court to dissolve the assessments on grounds that the government had failed to take "certain technical steps" required by tax laws in collecting the money against 1971 income taxes.

The IRS applied tax liens against the Irvings and Mr. Suskind last February, more than a month before they pleaded guilty to a hoax in which McGraw-Hill Inc. paid \$750,000 for a fictitious autobiography of Mr. Hughes, the eccentric millionaire.

The three pleaded guilty to grand larceny and fraud and await sentencing June 18. Each could get 15 years in prison.

Tarr in New Post

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—Former Draft Director Curtis W. Tarr, 48, was sworn in yesterday as under secretary of state for security assistance—the military aid programs extended to some 50 nations in the world. Under the Foreign Assistance Act, Mr. Tarr's new position was created to supervise and give general direction to the effective integration of economic aid and military assistance.

Crash Landing by DC-9

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., May 18 (UPI).—An Eastern Airline DC-9 jet crashed on landing at Hollywood-Fort Lauderdale International Airport today and burst into flames. The airline said there were no deaths among the 10 passengers and crew but that there may have been some injuries.

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Obituaries

Pierre Labric, 81, Writer, Colorful Paris Personality

PARIS, May 18 (IET).—Sportsman Pierre Labric, 81, one of the most colorful personalities on the Paris scene during the last half-century, died here on Monday, it was learned today.

Mr. Labric was born on March 6, 1891, in Paris and, after World War I, he became a sportsman. He also tried his hand at motorcycle racing without knowing much about motorcycles.

"I knew nothing about mechanics," he said later. "The mechanic started the motorcycle and showed me how to shift gears. I took off like a meteor. I won but I couldn't stop the machine at the finish line. I did not know how or where the brakes were."

Turns to Bicycle

Despite his victory, Mr. Labric soon gave up the motorcycle in favor of the bicycle. Several of his stunts attracted nationwide attention.

In 1922, he rode a bicycle down 200 steps of the Montmartre stairs. Encouraged by his success, he rode down the 347 steps between the ground and the first landing on the Eiffel Tower the following year.

In 1929, Mr. Labric was elected mayor of the Free Commune of Old Montmartre, a group formed to promote the district. In this position, Mr. Labric quickly identified himself with Montmartre and he organized highly successful programs to publicize the quarter.

Mr. Labric knew many writers and artists who lived or worked in Montmartre. In recent years, he frequently expressed dismay at the commercialization of the tourist attractions of the quarter and favored exclusion of foreign artists from the Place du Tertre.

Dr. Joseph A. Rupert

DAVIS, Calif., May 18 (AP).—Dr. Joseph A. Rupert, 55, a wheat scientist and associate director of agricultural sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation, died Tuesday of cancer.

He made distinguished contributions to plant breeding and pathology and trained agricultural scientists in developing countries.

Gen. Michel Madon

PARIS, May 18 (Reuters).—The inspector-general of the French Air Force, Gen. Michel Madon, 54, has died in a hospital here of injuries suffered in a car crash a month ago. His wife was killed in the crash.

Gen. Madon, a former commander of the French nuclear strike force and a World War II fighter ace, died Tuesday, it was disclosed.

Jacques Nicolle

PARIS, May 18 (Reuters).—Prof. Jacques Nicolle, 70, French biochemist and scientific writer, died here today of injuries suffered in a car crash near Paris on Tuesday.

Prof. Nicolle, the author of many scientific works, was director of studies at the Practical School of Higher Studies and laboratory head at the College de France.

13 Die in Brazil Wreck

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 18 (Reuters).—A rush-hour suburban train slammed into a stalled railway trailer at a crossing here last night, killing at least 13 persons and injuring 70 others, 10 seriously.



Pierre Labric

Robbers in Mass. Take 4 Paintings; Guard Wounded

WORCESTER, Mass., May 18 (AP).—Two masked men entered the Worcester Art Museum just before closing time yesterday, shot a guard and made off with four paintings by Picasso, Rembrandt and Gauguin valued at more than \$1 million, police said.

Museum director Richard S. Teitz said that the men, wearing ski masks, took "The Brooding Woman" and "Head of a Woman" by Gauguin, "Mother and Child" by Picasso and Rembrandt's "St. Bartholomew," which was painted in 1632.

Mr. Teitz said that the paintings were taken from walls in two rooms and were in their frames. "They knew what they were doing and what they were taking," Mr. Teitz said. The museum owned all of the paintings.

One of the men carried a handgun and shot museum guard Philip J. Evans, 37, official said. Mr. Evans was taken to the Memorial Hospital in Worcester. Doctors said that he would recover.

An eyewitness reported that the men ran out of the building with the paintings under their arms, tossed three in the back of a white late-model station wagon, attached one to a roof rack and sped off.

Protest of Spain Prices

BILBAO, Spain, May 18 (Reuters).—Some 300 Spanish housewives shouting "Down with prices" marched through this Basque city today in protest against price rises. The women dispersed without incident when police arrived.

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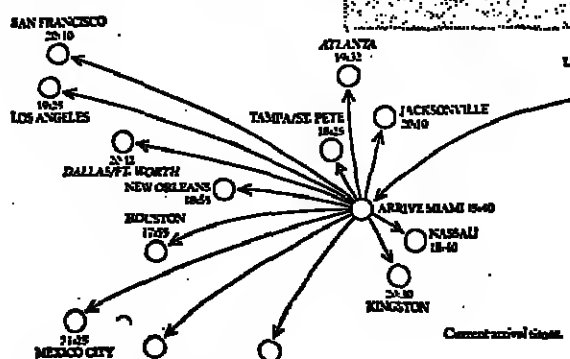
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Errying Separatism, NAACP Its U.S. Blacks' Convention

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI).—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) announced today that it would withdraw from the annual black political convention.

NAACP announced its withdrawal three days before the convention's scheduled opening in Miami.

The second withdrawal came after the NAACP had brought more than 3,400 delegates to the convention.

At a dispute over the NAACP's agenda, the convention's second day, March 10-13, under the leadership of the NAACP.

The NAACP's agenda, which included the NAACP's annual convention, was a dispute over the NAACP's agenda.

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Environmental Factors Suspected

Cancer Increase Among U.S. Blacks Cited

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI).—An "alarming" increase in cancer deaths among blacks in America was reported yesterday by Howard University researchers.

The Howard doctors said that greater exposure to cancer-causing substances in the environment of blacks must be suspected as the main cause.

What these substances are they did not try to guess, but they said, "A thorough analysis of these findings appears essential

to stem the rise of black cancer deaths."

Some cancer researchers, trying to explain similar statistics, have been looking at the increased number of tiny asbestos particles in city air, among other pollutants. Much of the asbestos comes from building construction and destruction of old structures.

Only One Possibility

But this is only one possible cause among many. Possible cancer-causing substances are found on the job, in the home,

on the street, in the air and in the form of countless chemicals in foods, cleaners and other products.

Federal health officials said yesterday that results of the Howard study are confirmed by recent tabulations of a nine-area federal cancer survey.

That survey showed that the principal cancer increase has occurred among black men, mainly in cancer of the prostate and cancer of the esophagus.

In black women, incidence of cancer of the cervix has risen.

Summing up the Howard results yesterday, Dr. Ulrich K. Henschke and Dr. Jack B. White told a Boca Raton, Fla., medical meeting that:

● From 1949 to 1967, cancer death rates for nonwhites—81 percent of them black—rose from 138 to 182 per 100,000 population, a 32 percent increase. Deaths among whites rose from 149 to 184 per 100,000, a 3 percent increase.

● In 1949, the cancer death rate for nonwhites was 8 percent lower than for whites. In 1967, it was 18 percent higher.

The National Cancer Institute's third national cancer survey, tabulated late last year, produced results along the same lines.

Survey's Scope

It covered the state of Iowa and eight urban areas—Detroit, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Birmingham, Ala., Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, San Francisco-Oakland and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The federal researchers said that cancer incidence was "substantially higher" among blacks than whites, especially among men.

All the studies used age-adjusted figures, ruling out differences in survival.

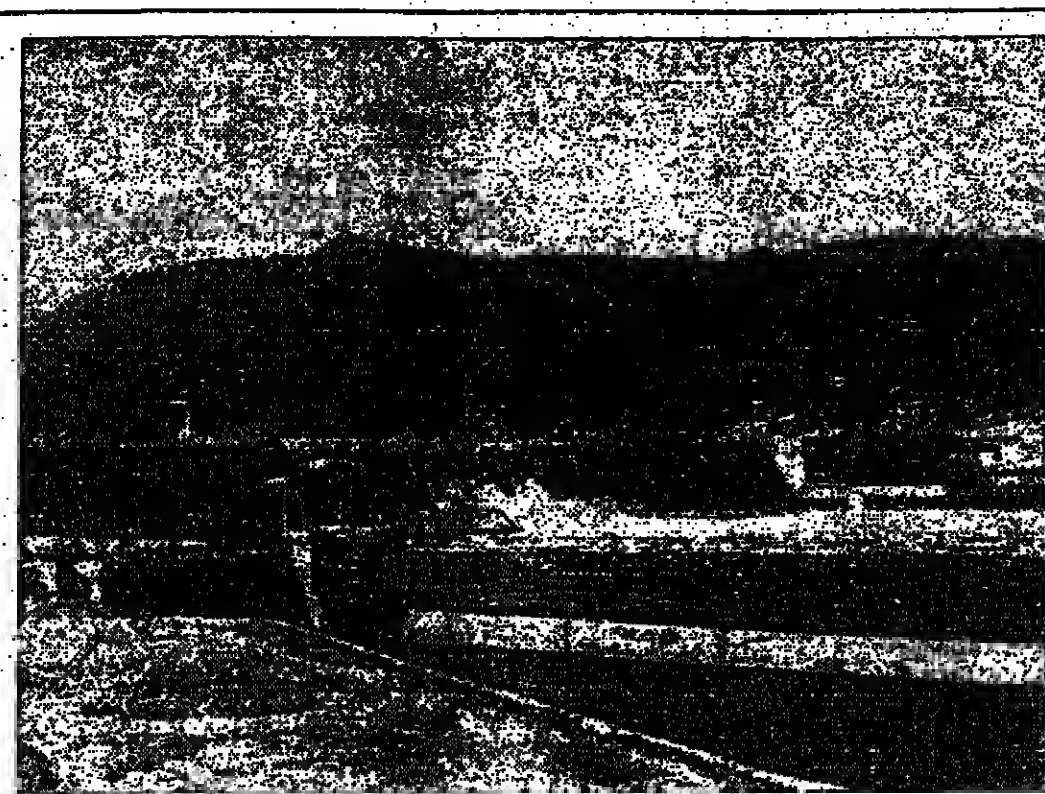
The federal study also found that, while black women suffered more cancer of the cervix, they had markedly less cancer of the breast and uterus than whites.

Whites had more leukemia, skin cancer, brain cancer and cancer of the ovaries.

Dahomey Condemns 6

COTONOU, Dahomey, May 18 (UPI).—A military court Tuesday sentenced six unnamed army officers to death and several others were sentenced to prison on charges of trying to assassinate the Dahomey Army chief of staff and seize power last Feb. 23, court officials said today.

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DAM ON THE DANUBE—New Iron Gates hydro-electric complex in Kladovo, Yugoslavia, on the Romanian-Yugoslav border that was inaugurated this week in the presence of Yugoslav President Tito and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Dam, Europe's largest, has annual capacity of 12 billion kilowatt-hours.

300,000 Civil Servants Stage Nationwide Strike in Italy

ROME, May 18 (UPI).—A nationwide strike by 300,000 civil servants, including firemen, closed government offices and two airports today and canceled trials for the world's oldest auto race.

The nation's three major labor unions called the 48-hour strike—Italy's highest in several months—to protest what they called unjustified privileges given top civil servants at the expense of the rank and file.

First reports said that the strike closed down most government ministries and financial offices and slowed down customs operations.

Railroadmen and postal workers, who usually join civil service strikes, stayed on their jobs this time, greatly reducing the impact of the walkout.

But firemen said that they would work only in emergencies.

Sicilian aviation authorities ordered the Palermo and Trapani airports closed to traffic as a precaution because of the firemen's strike.

Officials at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci International Airport, where 90 percent of the 300 flight control employees joined the strike, said that the airport would continue to operate "so long as we can guarantee conditions of safety."

Customs at Leonardo da Vinci, worked normally and baggage handlers, who staged two separate

strikes in recent days, did not join the walkout.

Theaters and movie houses throughout Italy closed down when firemen failed to show up for routine duty.

In Sicily, the firemen's strike forced cancellation of the first day of official trials for Sunday's 56th Targa Florio car race.

The "race of the 1,000 curves" over treacherous hill roads was first held in 1906 and is the world's oldest existing road race.

Officials said that, if the firemen's strike continues through tomorrow, this would leave only one day for trials and one night for repairs.

The civil servants, demanding more pay and an overhaul of the promotion system, called the protest strike because the government met demands of higher ranking civil servants before it acted on theirs.

The strike was the first in what officials said might become a major wave of walkouts.

Tito Will Visit Russia

MOSCOW, May 18 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia will visit the Soviet Union in the first half of June, Tass announced today. His visit, which will come shortly after that of President Nixon, follows less than a year after Kremlin leader Leonid Brezhnev was in Yugoslavia.

NATO Accord For Security Parley Seen

BRUSSELS, May 18 (UPI).—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is ready to give the formal go-ahead for preparations of a European security conference, NATO officials said today.

They said yesterday's vote in the West German Bundestag to ratify Bonn's treaties with Russia and Poland cleared the last roadblock to Western approval in principle of the conference.

This approval, they said, will probably be announced May 31 in a communiqué ending the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Bonn.

The officials predicted that talks on preparing the conference would begin in Helsinki in the autumn, on the ambassadorial level. The security conference itself might open next spring, they said.

The Russians have long pushed for a security conference, but the Western Allies insisted that the Berlin problem be solved first.

An acceptable solution was reached in the recent four-power agreement on Berlin, but the Kremlin said it would sign that agreement only when the West German treaties were ratified.

Laird Briefs Allies

COPENHAGEN, May 18 (Reuters).—NATO defense ministers today heard from U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird a new assessment of the East-West nuclear balance. Afterward, they all declined public comment.

The ministers and chiefs of staff of Britain, West Germany, the United States, Italy, Denmark and Belgium and an ambassador from Turkey gathered this morning for the first session of the 11th biannual two-day meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group.

The group's tradition is that the first item on the opening day's agenda is the U.S. defense secretary's assessment of the strategic balance.

Mr. Laird has no plans to fly back to the United States before next Wednesday's meeting in Bonn of NATO's Defense Planning Committee, his press spokesman said today. Mr. Laird will spend the next few days privately in Europe, the aide said.

Traffic Lively At Berlin Wall

For 2d Visit Day

BERLIN, May 18 (AP).—West Berliners moved through the wall into the East for the second day today of an eight-day Pentecost visiting period, buoyed by the hope of permanent visiting rights soon.

At the same time, there was concern over reports of sharpened East German controls at one crossing point.

The official East German news agency ADN said traffic at nine wall crossing points into East Berlin and East Germany was lively. The agency described the processing by Eastern border guards as "fast, with no complications and correct."

West Berlin officials had no comment on reports from travelers that inbound West Berliners, after a visit to the East, underwent thorough physical examination at the Staaken Road crossing point.

This eased during the day after a nighttime peak but truck drivers said they were being subjected to controls "as intense as before." Lengthy delays were involved.

Nixon Names Envoys To Uganda, Burundi

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI).—President Nixon has nominated ambassadors to Uganda and Burundi.

He named Thomas Patrick Melady, 43, ambassador to Burundi since November, 1969, to the post in Uganda. He will succeed Clyde Ferguson, who will become deputy assistant secretary in the Bureau of African Affairs at the State Department.

Robert L. York, 49, the deputy chief of mission at Addis Ababa, will replace Mr. Melady in Burundi.

News Analysis

Pacts Ease 'German Issue' Division Accepted for No

By David Binder

BONN, May 18 (NYT).—One could imagine now that from the Atlantic to the Urals, politically-minded Europeans gave a sigh of relief at the Bonn's lower house of parliament had ratified the treaties that offer the hope of East-West cooperation. Approval by the upper house is expected tomorrow.

The treaties, between West Germany and the Soviet Union and between West Germany and Poland, change little or nothing by themselves. They speak of accepting borders that are already heavily defended and therefore accepted, of renouncing use of force in a region where few believe anyone contemplates using force.

The meaning of the treaties lies rather in their expression of the will to improve relations across national, ideological and military bloc boundaries and the expression of mutual goodwill by the three treaty countries. This sense of the treaties is what Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel have repeatedly emphasized in their description of them as "a new beginning."

Perennial 'German Problem'

For non-Germans, the outstanding result of the ratification is that Europe can close its books on the perennial "German problem," at least for a while, that the 77 million Germans are willing to accept the fact of two Germanys for a long time to come.

Some neighbors may be surprised in coming years to find Germans of the West and Germans of the East interpreting the treaties and their supplements as articles of togetherness rather than of division.

Already there are numerous signs of developing cooperation between the two Germanys: rising trade, a transportation treaty and tourism in a degree unrealized since the war.

The coming period in East German affairs is bound to be stirring and disturbing as the East German government moves toward full relations with West Germany and toward general acceptance in the West and in the United Nations after 23 years as an outcast.

For the first time, East Germany will be measured against West Germany on all levels of social services and economic development without the benefit of total hostility.

Aid From Bonn

Although the two Germanys are developing at comparable rates, Bonn's economy is about a third stronger than the East German's. But East Germany is expected to get increased economic aid from West Germany.

For years, East Germany had shunned the dangers of peaceful competition, fervently supporting the Soviet Union's demand for tighter integration in Eastern Europe at all levels.

This dovetailed with the long-range plans of the leadership in Moscow for Europe as a whole and Germany in particular.

It seems evident now that the Russian leadership had been contemplating the European arrangements now being set in motion for at least six years—probably much longer.

At the time, the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 seemed to have destroyed any possibility for easing of East-West tensions.

Today, one might suggest the Czechoslovak events provided Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, with the means to begin his policy of easing tensions in Central Europe.

Mr. Brezhnev was able to argue after Prague in his own party councils that he had staved off an attempt of a pact ally to indulge itself in a unilateral and consequently perilous Western policy, especially in the direction of West Germany.

Brezhnev Doctrine

He also used the Czechoslovak developments to insist on a coordinated approach to the West by the alliance. This turned out to be another meaning of the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine of the right to intervene in East Europe when things got out of hand.

Proof can be seen in the Polish strikes of December, 1970. They did not get out of hand and the Russians did not intervene.

Ratification of the treaties endows the Russians with the role

of peacemakers in the of Europe for the first time they helped defeat Napoleon in 1813.

The treaties also give it a slant the kind of toehold would like to exploit to war-weary and inward-looking United States further away. Some of Europe conservative-minded think this as a clear danger.

Russian Presence

But the real possibilities enlarged Russian presence Western Europe do not end at all. The Soviet Union percent of West German trade and is No. 17 among porters of West Germany behind even Greece and

As for Soviet presence American presence, one must consider the U.S. forces in West Germany along with the American air and American music, the U.S.A.'s seminar in Düsseldorf, the can advertisers and man consultants. And, yes, the can dope smugglers.

For official Bonn, West remains No. 1 and will long as Bonn's politicians anything to say about it, less of their political

Czechs See Improved To German

PRAGUE, May 18 (Czechoslovak Communist chief Gustav Husak said that the time had come to good relations with West Germany. He also expressed support for Soviet policy in President Nixon to Moscow.

"We think that of ratification" of the Soviet and Polish-German "time has made possible restoration of normal relations on our front."

He said the ratification "a step toward relaxation of a step toward ending of problems in Europe."

He added, "We shall if before long we see in normalizing our relations the German Federal solving open questions restoring normal neighborhood."

He made no mention of Czechoslovakia's demand to recognize the nullity of Munich pact.

The Munich pact has shuddered long in the man-Czechoslovakia no Czechoslovakia has that the pact be regarded and void from the while West Germany is willing to recognize longer valid.

Backlog By Sen. C

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI).—Sen. Frank Ch. Idaho, a senior member Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday he hoped German ratification treaties would help relations in Europe.

"It is with gratitude I voted favorably on ratification treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland," he said in speech.

Passenger D Injured In R On Jet in Is

TEL AVIV, May 18 (UPI).—Mrs. Miriam Holzhacker, wounded in the explosion when Israeli troops fired on a hijacked Belgian airplane, died in hospital without regaining consciousness.

Mrs. Andersen, 22, citizen married to a Norwegian, received a bullet wound her eye and penetrator brain.

She will be buried in her kibbutz of Lohamei Her husband was at side during the dog day battle to save her. Tel Hashomer hospital.

Two of the Arab hijackers, a third was wounded, a fourth was arrested assault on the airliner. passengers were wounded.

The condition of wounded passengers wounded hijacker is "highly satisfactory."

Bomb Calls I W. German C

BONN, May 18 (UPI).—At all West German has been tightened at phoned bomb threat was yesterday at Stuttgart portation Ministry said today.

The threat was one which has been made buildings, department or other facilities through Germany in the last week in Frau explosion took the life Army colonel.

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Local roads very well kept. Juan-les-Pins beaches are 5 to 10 minutes walk. The villa and the garden are well sheltered and one can, thanks to various mezzanines, ground-floor and first-floor terraces, balconies and other sheltered spots, enjoy French Riviera climate during the whole year. The villa includes: a ground floor, first floor, large basement with store-room and garage.

Ground floor: around the large central hall are the living-dining-room, 3 double bedrooms, 1 single bedroom and 3 half-baths with showers.

First floor: a very large living (about 6 m x 9 m.) with open fireplace. Suitable for family meetings, reunions and conferences.

This room has a full length terrace with view of Juan-les-Pins Bay. On the same floor is a large bedroom with a terrace and bathroom, dressing-room and toilet. The kitchen on the ground floor is a new Brujnzeele one with all comfort with electric stove and washing machine.

In the basement is a furnace for central heating and hot water in all rooms. Beside the garage is a possibility of a modest lodging with separate toilet. Complete telephone installations as well as for inside use.

Garden with subtropical trees and flowers, many fruit trees: orange, lemon, pineapple. The garden with several romantic spots is fresh in Summer and sheltered in Winter. It is also well located. The villa's inside and outside are in good condition.

Required price: FL 550,000, notary's fees not included.

The villa could be sold with rugs, curtains and furniture for a reasonable added price.

For nature lovers who want more space there is also, on neighbouring land, a Provencal-style home with lodging possibilities for 6 persons. A guardian couple lives there. The man would take care of the garden, and the woman would help in the house.

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The duchess
the royal
had tea in the
library.
He went upstairs
to see the
who remained in
his sitting
room on doctor's
orders.
The duke is not
well," the
knight said, "but
he was in good
spirits
happy to see the
queen."
Considerable
speculation
The duchess
walked out to
meet
queen on the
porch of her
chateau in the
Bols de Boulogne.
She was wearing
a Wallis blue
Dior afternoon
dress. The
queen was in a
coat and dress
of mauve and
white silk, with
a white and
turquoise straw
hat.
There had been
considerable
speculation that
the Duchess of



ENDLY VISIT—From left: Prince Philip, the Duchess of Windsor, Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Charles at home of Duke of Windsor in Paris's Bois de Boulogne yesterday.

She Returns to Britain Today

Queen Calls on Windsors; Duke Ailing

By Hebe Dorsey

RIS, May 18 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor for the time in her life today was

ess to Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip and Prince Charles.

It was all the queen's idea to call on her uncle, a spokesman for the queen said. On previous visits the queen, the Duke and the Duchess of Windsor had left

word. This time, they were obviously told not to.

The duchess and the royal family had tea in the library, he went upstairs to see the who remained in his sitting room on doctor's orders.

The duke is not well," the knight said, "but he was in good spirits happy to see the queen."

Windsor might be made a royal highness on this occasion. But the title cannot be granted by royal will. It is given to those in line of succession to the throne and to the consort of the queen. Prince Philip rates it, Lord Snowdon does not.

Hearst to Buy Paper in Boston

BOSTON, May 18 (AP)—An agreement in principle for the sale of the Boston Herald Traveler, for decades the voice of Boston's Republican establishment, to the Hearst newspaper chain was reached here yesterday.

It was understood that the newspaper's management and Hearst Publications had agreed on a price of \$8.5 million.

The agreement, which would mean the death of the 125-year-old Herald and the conversion of the Boston-Hearst tabloid newspaper—the Record American—to a full-size daily, is subject to approval of the Herald's directors and stockholders. No opposition is expected.

The meeting took place after the queen flew back to Paris from a 24-hour visit to the south of France, where she toured ancient Roman cities and made a tourist trip on foot through the rocky alleyways of the medieval hilltop village of Les Baux-de-Provence.

In between her return to Paris and the visit to the Windsors, the queen had gone to the Longchamp race course where the fifth race, the Prix des Lilas, had been renamed in her honor. She sat in the French president's box and walked down just before the fifth race to the paddock. The royal party was followed by officials and racing stable owners, including Marcel Boussac and the Baron and Baronne Guy de Rothschild.

The queen awarded the 18-inch-high triangular gold Queen Elizabeth II cup to the Comtesse M. Batthyany, owner of the winner, Arosa, which was ridden by J. Criguet.

The royal visit to Paris ends tonight with a dinner and a ball at the British Embassy. After a visit to Rouen tomorrow, the queen leaves for England aboard the yacht Britannia.

Teacups Clink As U.S. Opens Dacca Embassy

DACCA, Bangladesh, May 18 (AP)—In a ceremony marked by the clinking of teacups instead of the usual champagne glasses, the United States diplomatic representation in Dacca—formerly called itself a "mission"—officially became an embassy today.

Herbert D. Spirack, in charge of the new embassy until an ambassador is appointed, hailed the upgrading of the post as "initiating" a new era in United States relations with the government and people of Bangladesh, which have been touchy.

Without waiting for the embassy to be established formally, a team of United States Aid officials has been conferring with the government of Bangladesh on how to spend a massive allotment of American economic aid to the new and struggling country. The total American contribution is expected to reach \$300 million in cash and commodities by next year.

British Official To Go to China

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—A British Foreign Office minister will fly to Peking May 30 for wide-ranging talks with Chinese officials on world problems including Vietnam, a government announcement said today.

The nine-day visit by Anthony Royle, parliamentary undersecretary for foreign affairs, will be the first undertaken by a Foreign Office minister since Britain recognized the Communist government of Peking in January, 1950. Mr. Royle will be preceded by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home who will go to China on an official mission next October. Prime Minister Edward Heath has been told he, too, would be welcome.

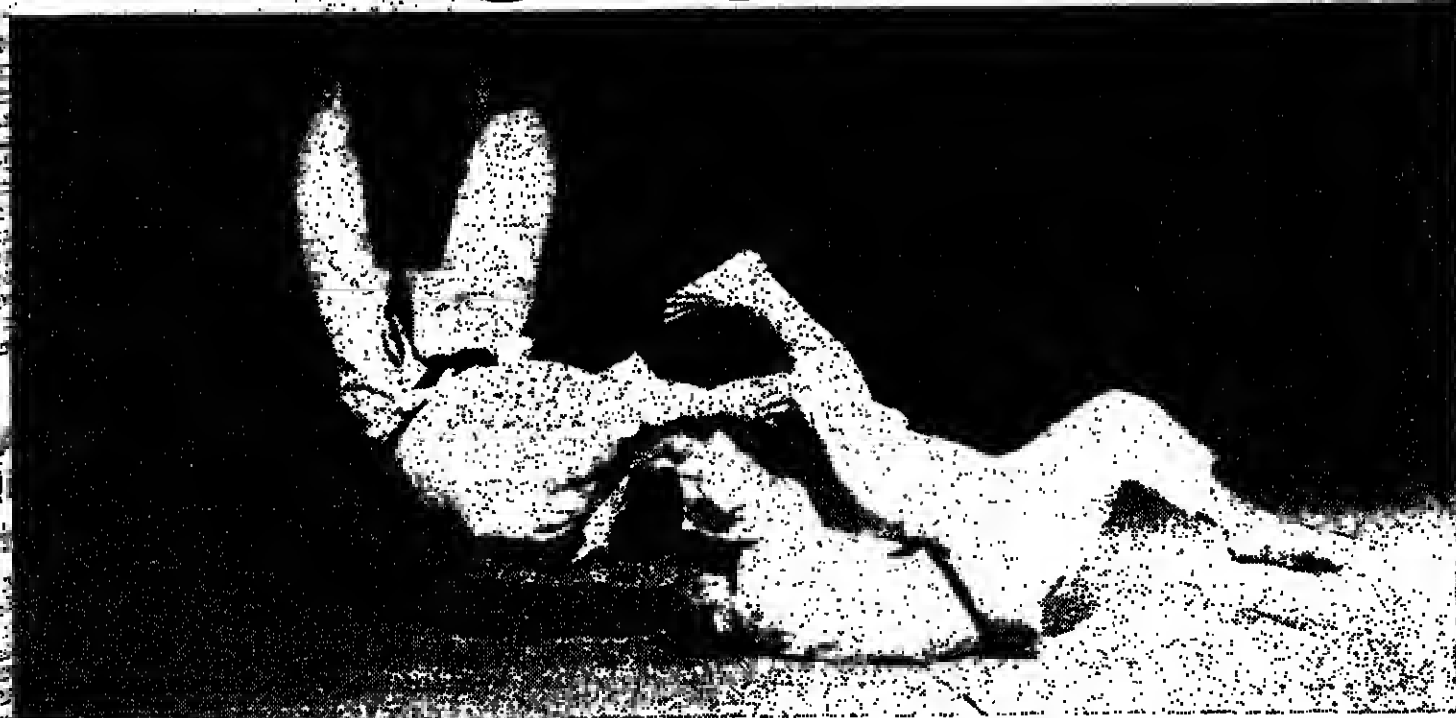
U.S. Girl, 2 Months, Gets Heart Pacer

OAKLAND, May 18 (AP)—A miniature heart pacemaker has been implanted in a two-month-old baby here, believed to be the youngest recipient of the device.

The operation, doctors said yesterday, has enabled the once-failing heart of Nicole Kruljac to beat strongly. Nicole, a twin, was born with a complete heart block, said Dr. Stanley Higashino.

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The Hot-Line Principle

When Mr. Nixon sets out on the road to Moscow Saturday, he will be accompanied by as confusing a set of auguries as ever attended a mobile statesman, for Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leaders are doing what was almost unknown to the old diplomacy: They are conferring at a time when such a conference might really help to resolve critical conflicts of policy between their two governments, instead of merely setting an ornate seal on agreements already reached.

This is carrying what might be called the hot-line principle a step further than urgent talks by telephone. The establishment of direct contact between primary sources of authority by telephone was an important innovation in diplomacy, but it had certain limitations that can only be removed by face-to-face conversations, with skilled staffs in constant attendance and the realization that the public knows of the talks, and expects something from them.

To be sure, the Nixon Moscow journey was not intended to be invested with a sense of crisis; it was the mining of the North Vietnamese ports that did that. Moreover, high-level meetings do not always accomplish what was hoped from them. There was a series of them for example, culminating at Munich, that has become proverbial.

Nevertheless, it might be a good thing if

the old notion that direct conversations should be cut off when matters grow serious (as Mr. Khrushchev, for example, broke off the Paris summit meeting because of the U-2 incident) should be finally laid to rest.

Summit meetings are by no means a final solution for the ills of the world. It has often been pointed out that they have to be preceded by carefully detailed studies if they are to accomplish any more than a cheery communiqué; that they can be perverted for publicity purposes, or lead to reach some accord, including broad-based acceptance of such an accord at home.

In spite of all these qualifications, Mr. Nixon, and Messrs. Brezhnev and Kosygin, can do much. European problems are moving toward some sort of more practicable status quo, with the progress of the Moscow-Bonn treaties in the West German parliament. Agreement seems within reach on limitation of strategic arms. Trade and monetary policies can be adjusted. And the great, stubborn issues of Southeast Asia and the Middle East could profit by greater mutual understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. To tackle such problems at the summit now will not be easy—but that is precisely why they should be confronted now.

Bonn: Treaties at Last?

West Germany's friendship treaties with Russia and Poland now seem certain of ratification by the end of the week—not with the solid Bundestag majority Chancellor Brandt had anticipated but by default of the Christian Union opposition. Unable to agree on any other strategy, the opposition decided to abstain on the critical vote Wednesday. As a result, the treaties were approved with 248 votes, exactly half the Bundestag membership.

It would still be possible for the Bundestag—the upper house that represents state governments—to hold up the treaties and force another Bundestag vote on which an absolute majority would be required for ratification. But the Christian Democratic Union leaders, obviously uneasy in a negative posture on so important an issue, have asked state governors not to use this delaying tactic when the Bundestag debates the pact.

After agreement had been reached with Mr. Brandt on a joint foreign policy declaration aimed at relieving opposition fears about the treaties, Rainer Barzel, leader of the CDU, sought to give his party a free

vote on ratification. Such a vote would have produced a substantial government majority. But Mr. Barzel could not control his own ranks or those of his Bavarian partner, the Christian Social Union, led by the hardlining Franz-Josef Strauss.

So on one of the most important votes in the Bundestag's 23-year history, involving a watershed in West German foreign policy, the opposition took no official stand. It did join with the government parties, however, in giving overwhelming approval to the Brandt-Barzel foreign policy declaration. CDU leaders now claim their reservations about the treaties produced this declaration and thus restored bipartisanship to Bonn's foreign policy.

West German voters will pass judgment on this argument in due course. What is of prime importance is that, if no further hitches develop, the cornerstones of Mr. Brandt's whole Eastern policy will soon be in place, paving the way for additional important efforts to build genuine East-West détente in Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Shootout at Lydda

Israel cheered last week when Israeli paratroopers, disguised as mechanics, burst into a captured Belgian airliner at Lydda Airport to free 90 passengers and 10 crew members who had been held hostage for 23 hours. In a short but wild gun battle, the tough paratroopers killed two Palestinian guerrilla gunmen and captured two female accomplices, wounding one.

"If all the countries would do as we did, there wouldn't be the disgrace of hijacking in the world," observed Lt. Gen. David Elazar, the Israeli chief of staff.

That is debatable. The psychopaths and fanatics who are often responsible for hijacking won't necessarily be deterred by the danger of death. Besides, the tough tactics that the Israelis and others have adopted to try to curb hijacking gravely endanger the lives of passengers and crew. One passenger has died of wounds, 4 others were injured in the Lydda affair. Last October a gunman killed a pilot, his estranged wife and himself at Jacksonville International Airport when FBI men closed in, guns blazing, on

the small private plane he was attempting to hijack to the Bahamas.

The safest and most effective way to deter hijackers is to intercept them before they board the aircraft—something Belgian officials inexplicably failed to do despite a warning received before their Israeli-bound jet left Brussels. Psychological and electronic techniques for spotting would-be aerial pirates and their weapons have been vastly improved recently. But airlines and governments have been slow to make full use of these preventive measures.

Following a rash of extortion hijackings in the United States, the chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board suggested last month that President Nixon name a high-level commission to consider strong federal intervention to increase airline and airport security. Some such governmental action is urgently needed at home and abroad to stop hijackers before they get off the ground. Shootouts, although they may occasionally become unavoidable, are not the answer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn's East Treaties

Final ratification of Mr. Brandt's controversial Russian and Polish treaties now seems assured by the end of next week—a deliberate and possibly over-hasty sweetener for the Kremlin just before President Nixon's arrival. An agreed Bundestag resolution reserved German and West-power rights about which the treaty texts are, to say the least, perilously equivocal. As a result the opposition forbore to use its power to block ratification.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Skyjacking and Israel

There is widespread public feeling that the spectacular Israeli procedure in freeing the hostages on the jet from Brussels hijacked by Palestinians is the only language understood by political blackmailers and the only means to stop a method of violence which places innocent passengers in mortal danger. It appears obvious that the "air pirates" involved here were desperadoes and there is a certain irony in the fact that the supporters of those who were prepared to blow up nearly 100 people are now complaining about a lack of humanitarian protection by the International Red Cross.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 19, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The cabinet today discussed the Cuban matter, particularly with reference to the plan to be adopted in regard to the distribution of supplies. One proposition was to place a certain sum at the disposal of the Consular offices, to be used in the cases of greatest distress. Another was to send food through the auspices of the U.S. Army and have it distributed by the Consular offices.

Fifty Years Ago

May 19, 1922

LOS ANGELES—Miss Winifred Hudnut, who married Rudolph Valentino, the movie star, at Mexico several days ago, has left her husband and started for New York after District Attorney Woolwine held that if the couple lived together in Los Angeles County pending his final divorce they would be subject to arrest. Valentino has an interlocutory decree of divorce which is not final until next January from a previous marriage.



'Easy Does It, Fella—We're Not as Young as We Used to Be'

The Old and New Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The Queen of England's unprecedented second state visit here went off well as these things always do. The French, who make the best bread and croissants, put themselves out to produce a good show, including a display of English weather.

Moreover, the French like the idea of what the English call "the royals," although they have no desire to bring back their own. Indeed, the Court of Paris, presiding over the old throne, declined invitations to the festivities because he knew he wouldn't get the protocol seating his claim warranted.

But this trip, unlike its predecessor 16 years ago, was more than a social and theatrical occasion. It marked the first reception of a "European" English sovereign. After all, *de facto* Britain gave up its last territory here in 1558 when it lost Calais and in 1801 *de jure* it dropped from the list of royal titles the words "King of France."

Political Symbolism

The political symbolism of Elizabeth's journey underscores that Britain to all intents and purposes has abandoned its imperial and transoceanic, outward-looking past for a continental future. This, of course, is not a total truth, vestiges of another destiny will continue. But it is the essential.

This event puts period to that bitter phase of Anglo-French relations dominated by President De Gaulle's refusal to admit the

British to the Common Market. The old general was not opposed to Britain, but skeptical about its willingness to reduce its Atlantic and overseas ties. President Pompidou, his successor, was always less rigid.

The contrast was striking even when the two men worked in tandem. On successive days during the critical year of 1963 I talked with both on this subject. On January 31, I asked President De Gaulle why he had considered Britain "European" in June, 1940, when he endorsed the idea of uniting England and France but not later.

"Ah," he said, "but of course Britain can be in Europe. It is European then. But it doesn't want to be European today. It was obliged by the circumstance of war to be European at that moment. Now it must come back to things in a European way."

Next day, Feb. 1, 1963, Prime Minister Pompidou commented: "In the end, at the end, Britain must be in. The normal role of Europe is to be a part of Europe because it is so closely linked by history and geography. But this will mean, undoubtedly, a great historical change for Britain."

Only in late 1970, after De Gaulle's death in retirement, did his successor seem to take the final initiative and accord enthusiastic sponsorship to Britain's long-delayed admission. One reason for his blessing was the conviction that London had a view of a "confederated"—rather than

tightly "federated"—Europe, resembling Paris's concept.

The continuity of the Old Europe inside the "New Europe" is in a sense made plain by Elizabeth's journey which marks a perseverance of "European" nationalisms within the overall whole. When the four prospective members—Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway—join the six charter members—France, Italy, West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg—the group will contain six royal chiefs of state and only four republics.

Not Divisive

Yet this persistence of an ancient form side by side with republicanism is not in the least divisive. Both systems recognize they can no longer escape the international challenge of our times.

And, even before Britain's formal entry into the Market, London and Paris have been working together on their superoceanic air transport, planning a Channel tunnel to link them, and contemplating—if still vaguely—ultimate formulas to pool their nuclear arsenals for Europe's defense.

All this was started by the compulsive thrust of economic necessity. Flags, even international flags as it were, have a habit of following trade. It is this truism that has brought Elizabeth II back to Paris as England's first "European" sovereign—she is "European" in the sense of belonging to a club of equal nations, not as claimant to continental real estate.

Letters

Nixon and the War

Anthony Lewis says: "Four years after Johnson began escalating the war in Vietnam, Richard Nixon has taken it to its highest pitch yet." (NYT, May 13-14).

Didn't I read somewhere that our President had withdrawn most of our troops, and that it was the Hanoi dictators who had taken the war to its highest pitch yet by massively invading their neighbors with a dozen or more divisions equipped with hundreds of tanks and other modern weapons of aggressive warfare? But perhaps one reads the news differently through glasses tinted with a certain color.

I have great confidence in the wisdom, fairness and basic decency of the American people. Their answer is given to our foreign enemies and those Americans who can only read through tinted lenses—in a headline (NYT May 13-14): "Poll in U.S. Finds 76.4% Support Nixon's War Policy." It will be fascinating to see how the magic lenses read this.

CHARLES SIMON.

Monte Carlo.

It is difficult to believe that 75.4 percent of 1,108 persons in the United States support President Nixon's present war policies in Indochina (NYT, May 13-14). Statistics can be very misleading, especially if there is no indication of the "sampling." Anyone who has sweated out a simple course in statistics knows that the first question is apt to be "who was questioned?" Then, was it a fair cross-section? Just who are these 1,108 persons who approved Mr. Nixon's actions?

LYDIA H. WOLF.

London.

Now that the "New Nixon" we were sold in 1968 has had his sheep's skin pulled away, we see the same "Old Nixon"—a man whose motivation arises from the desire not to be the first American President to lose a war. Daily he sends hundreds of people to their death to save his face and hopefully to stay in office.

RICHARD PERLMAN.

Hannover, W. Germany.

Nixon's wanton abuse of both the power unfortunately at his disposal, and the integrity of the office to which he has been entrusted, is blatant. Winning the election in 1968 with a "secret plan" to end the war over a President pressured to abdicate due to disillusionment with his war policy, Nixon has somehow managed to escalate the war, long discredited as vital to our security, to international crisis proportions. All in the name of what? Maintaining respect for

the office of the President (if there is any still left to be maintained)? Such a poor justification for continuing unnecessarily the mass destruction and jeopardizing world peace makes one wonder if Nixon warrants any credibility at all; indeed, it puts in doubt his very qualifications to serve in such a high office.

In the event of the desperate act of mining Haiphong harbor and the systematic obliteration of North and South Vietnam) fails, what will Nixon do next? Nixon has lost all objectivity. How is it possible for the American people to believe in his highly personal justification for what he is doing in their name?

WAYNE LENNIE.

Florence.

If an American mine or a stray American bomb blows up a Soviet ship with its crew—and Soviet retaliation leads to a point of no return—good-bye to elections in November. And if we shall be spared once more, most voters will realize that the patriotism of President Nixon is no excuse for prolonging a war which we lost before he came into office.

KURT KAUFFMANN.

Lucerne, Switzerland.

If only the North Vietnamese were sharp enough to face facts. Can't they see the writing on the wall? They just don't know how to admit defeat. They're so darn intractable. It's self-defeating really. In 1952 and they won't get anything. They just get to admit reality. They don't belong there. Their Northern ways don't mix in the South. Why can't they realize that? Their methods may work fine up in Vinh but down there in Ninih they just don't go. Yet they are so sure they are right. You can't tell them anything. They just barge in and assume that they're heroes. Man, country, cousins!

P. J. SMITH.

Bottmingen, Switzerland.

Ever since the invasion of the South by North Vietnam, editors in the NYT have apparently been trying hard to fight for the communist side and against their own country—America! Yes, and its President. I am sure that most of us want out of Vietnam, but at what price? It is certain that the North will not make peace until they are sure they cannot take over the South by force. Are the great sacrifices of our people during nearly 10 years to go for naught? Can we permit the South to be overrun and its people who want only freedom to be enslaved? The supply lines are North Vietnam's jugular vein. As this vein empties, the North will sue for peace. In the meantime may every true

American stand by the flag and its President.

SAMUEL J. HOLSINGER.

Breda, Luxembourg.

I see Anthony Lewis is home at last, reporting from Hanoi (NYT, May 16).

W. FISHER.

Antwerp, Belgium.

John Hess (Letters, May 16) is mistaken if he thinks that my letter of April 21 was intended to berate Anthony Lewis for "denouncing the Vietnam war." We all deplore this cruel and bloody conflict—all that is, except the North Vietnamese (and their Soviet backers), who could end it tomorrow if they really wished to.

Several years ago a former U.S. diplomat who knows more about Indochina than Anthony Lewis ever will said to me: "You understand, it ill behooves me, as an American living in Paris, to indulge in public criticism of my country's policies in Vietnam. This is something I can only feel free to do at home." That was an honorable attitude—as commendable as Anthony Lewis's belated decision to move from London to Hanoi. At least now we know where he stands. Hanoi, as John Hess would (I hope) agree, is just the place for him.

CURTIS CATE.

Paris.

One wonders why Swedish Premier Olof Palme should be concerned that recent American action in North Vietnam "may lead us to the brink of a third world war." (NYT, May 16).

Un? Won't Sweden sit out the next one too?

WALTER WYANT.

Athens, Greece.

Shooting of Wallace

In regards the unnecessary and completely ridiculous shooting of George Wallace, I would like to interject this thought: Somewhere I read we have a government which is "of the people, by the people and for the people"; to shoot I would like to add "and we shoot all those who disagree."

Are we ever going to see the day when decent, law-abiding Americans prevail in their own country? It seems all we have is a constant minority of murderers who have no respect for any humans.

RON DEYAYD.

Geneva.

For nearly nine years the majority of Americans have been showing that they love guns more than democracy.

Sorry, sorry.

RICHARD CHAFFEE.

London.

Before the Summit

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—If President Nixon's Air Force One lands on schedule at Moscow's Yuzovko airport next Monday afternoon, it will be a great moment in the history of Soviet foreign policy.

By every available indication—and there are many—the men who rule the Soviet Union have big hopes for this summit meeting. They have gone to extraordinary lengths in the past 10 days to assure that it takes place, and they have given numerous signals that they mean to make it a success, if President Nixon will cooperate.

It is an unbreakable rule of thumb here that Soviet foreign policy never changes. In all official pronouncements, Moscow is invariably pursuing a consistent "Leninist" line. But the line has changed during the Brezhnev years. The Nixon visit is proof of this.

West Germany is no longer an enemy, but a treaty partner. The Berlin problem has apparently been resolved. Détente in Europe—or at least a Soviet version of détente—has become a principal objective of Moscow's diplomacy. Meaningful arms control agreements with the leading power of the imperialist camp have become possible—and they are avidly sought.

The best example of the change in the Soviet Union's behavior has come in the past fortnight. Its restrained reaction to the American mining of North Vietnam's harbors—which could easily have been interpreted as a direct military challenge to the Soviet Union—indicates an overwhelming interest in peaceful dealings with the United States.

Soviet officials of all kinds, journalists, academics and diplomats, now tell foreign visitors with great ardor that the Soviet Union's "peace program" is absolutely serious. (This is now the official name for the policy of détente outlined by Leonid Brezhnev at the Communist party congress a year ago.) These Russians seem frustrated that the outside world doesn't appreciate their sincerity.

Perhaps outsiders have difficulty giving full credence to the "peace program" because Soviet foreign policy seems to consist of much more than the movement toward détente. Yes, there is a treaty with West Germany. But there are also new treaties with Egypt, India and Iraq, and a flurry of Soviet diplomatic activity from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Japan, much of it apparently directed against the West. Yes, there has been clear evidence of Soviet interest in arms control. But there has also been an enormous buildup of Soviet armed forces, especially strategic weaponry, and a worldwide development of the ever-growing Soviet Navy. In short, the peace program has been accompanied by a military buildup and a diplomatic offensive, both of them big and disconcerting.

On the Eve

On the eve of the first full-scale Soviet-American summit meeting since Nikita Khrushchev visited America, the important question is, how has Soviet foreign policy changed, and what are the changes intended to accomplish? The case of the Soviet Navy may provide one answer to this question. The fast growth and wide development of the navy appears to many to be an ominous sign, apparently inconsistent with the "peace program." It has been sufficiently dramatic to provoke serious warnings from NATO headquarters, the British Ministry of Defense and the Pentagon.

Soviet ships now regularly sail the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the South Atlantic and the Pacific, and are even venturing into the Caribbean. The ships that are visiting these distant waters are among the best in the world. The Soviet Union is completing a new generation of vessels, while NATO navies are still relying largely on older craft.

Does all this mean the Soviet Union seeks domination of the high seas? Until now, there has been no evidence that it does. Though the growth of the navy has been striking, Western naval analysts here and experts elsewhere agree that it cannot yet be compared with its American opposition.

The Soviet Union has no aircraft carriers (the United States has 16). It has no naval bases outside its own territory (though Soviet ships make regular use of port facilities in Egypt and Syria). Soviet ships are lightly manned by U.S. standards, apparently on the theory that they will never engage in prolonged warfare at sea.

Nevertheless, this new navy is a potent political tool. Its mere presence in distant places amounts to an expression of Soviet influence. One or two Soviet ships can deter an American armada, unless the United States

wants a direct confrontation. Moscow. "The Lebanon landing 1958 could never happen for one Western naval officer," observed. "That kind of display force depended on an Arab monopoly of the high seas."

To many diplomats in Moscow this is a good symbol of the let Union's current world. Moscow's willingness, eagerness, to make itself felt in all areas of the world is a stark aspect of Brezhnev's foreign policy. "They want to exert influence everywhere, from Trucial States to Chile—or where else they can," an experienced envoy here remarks.

Frantic Pace

The buildup of Soviet strategic weaponry can be interpreted similarly. The Russians have land-based ballistic missiles, missile-carrying submarines, first generation of the intercontinental missile age, typifying the kind of American superiority which John F. Kennedy exploited in the Cuban missile crisis, clearly ended.

And yet, the United States takes a wide lead in the my of deliverable warheads, that multiple warhead re-entry vehicles, or MIRVs.

As with its navy, the Soviet Union's strategic arsenal is presently awesome, but it is in second place. Both the Soviet missile force, how are big enough to deprive a foe of the superiority it enjoyed during the 1950s.

It is arguable that this is a wrong moment to judge Russian intentions—that it could time its buildup and as an overwhelming superiority the next few years. This is possible (if "superiority" is possible) and it raises one of the basic dilemmas of the moment. How can the United States judge the Soviet Union's intentions? Other's ambitions—what are signals, and how should the world react?

There is no easy answer. At the Western diplomats who Soviet policy here, though, seem to be a "consensus" superiority is not a Soviet goal, not now. (Russian official say the same thing.) They say that if they try to supercede an experienced Western expert, they could things coming apart at the Comperably, advanced weapons systems are as expensive in the United States but the let Union has barely a third America's wealth.

In Moscow—and this may be the best place to judge questions—the overriding notion is that the Soviet Union wants equality with the States—real equality, implying ability to make its weight felt in the world, in big crisis moments.

If this analysis is through, there are still complications. The Soviet Union is not just another powerful force. It is constrained by a ideology, protected from public opinion by elaborate controls, led by men with little experience of the world, and consumed by a by a fear of China which may be entirely rational by Western standards.

The same Brezhnev who spoken so reasonably about détente in Europe, arms control, operation in space and in presided over the Politburo's decision to invade Czechoslovakia four years ago. That violated all the standards of international behavior which Russians claim to embrace, the people who decided to it are still in power.

Fear Overrides Principle
It is argued that Czechoslovakia was a special case, because men in the Kremlin saw liberalization there as a threat their own power in this corner. Perhaps so. But those events suggest that the public opinion of Soviet leaders are subtle important caveats. The price one may be that fear overrides principle.

The fundamental ambiguity Soviet foreign policy—the relationship between ideology and policy—remains. Brezhnev marked it in a recent speech. "In the Soviet Union's foreign policy, a firm refusal to imperialism's aggressive designs is bined with a constructive approach to ripe international problems, and implacability in ideological struggle combines readiness to develop mutually advantageous relations with the of the opposite social system."

If a substantial amount of news is completed while Nixon here, the Soviet leaders will have achieved their principal aim. They will have demonstrated all to see that they are the biggest power in the world.

Suspension Rises as Cairo Signs Arms Deal With Russia

By J. Kaiser
Cairo, May 18 (Reuters).—The East tension increased today as reports of a new Soviet-Egyptian arms deal and an Egyptian order cutting the U.S. diplomatic staff here in half.

The move came in advance of President Nixon's Moscow summit next week and followed the withdrawal of the occupied Sinai Peninsula by two Soviet-built MIG-23 fighters.

U.S. Defense Minister Mosher said the move was a "show of force" and that the Egyptian Air Force was a "show of force."

Two men watched a typist at a desk in the Egyptian Ministry of Defense yesterday. They were believed by observers to have been MIG-23 jets supplied by the U.S. Defense Minister Mosher said the move was a "show of force" and that the Egyptian Air Force was a "show of force."

Mr. Zayyat, in his role as official government spokesman, told a Cairo press conference that Egypt had done everything it could in its contacts with Washington for a Middle East peace.

Cannot Go Forward

"As we cannot go forward, it appears that the only thing to do is to go backward," he declared.

"We have reached a wall. We don't know what happened and cannot understand how the United States could give Israel means of reaching the ideas and proposals, not only of the whole world, but those of the United States themselves."

"Since we cannot make any progress, then going back seems to be the natural direction," he said.

ina Criticizes 'Fraud, Force'

ING KONG, May 18 (NYT).—The Chinese government has denounced the return of Okinawa to Japan as a "fraud, force" and a "reversion ceremony" on Monday, which marked the end of 27 years of American occupation of the island.

Article in Peking's Jeminh Pao today, under the author's byline of the paper's "commentator," said that while President Agnew and Premier Sato of Japan had "a big fuss about the reversion, protest rallies had been held about a 'new' reversion to the struggle against the 'Old' reversion fraud."

The article took issue with two aspects of reversion: "It demanded Japan for permitting the United States to retain military bases on the island and the United States for including the Okinawa Islands, which the United States claim, in the reversion."

J.K. Study Finds Soviet Force Facing China Is Still Growing

By Stanley Karnow
WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP).—The Soviet military buildup along the Chinese border is "strikingly growing," despite indications that Moscow and Peking are cooperating to help the dispute between the two Communist giants.

Unsubstantiated is contained in the latest annual survey published by Great Britain's authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies.

According to the survey, the main now has 44 divisions along the 4,000-mile Soviet border. This force, which has more than doubled since early 1969, when Soviet and Chinese troops clashed in different sectors of the contested border region.

The survey says that the Soviet forces equipped with nuclear weapons, are superior to the Chinese forces in air support, power and mobility. Russian missiles aimed at Peking also been installed in Mongolia, the Soviet satellite.

Away From Border

In contrast with Communist Chairman Mao Tse-tung's "use-in-depth" strategy, the Chinese leaders are deploying troops at some distance from the border. They also are reported to be modernizing their arsenal of sophisticated weapons.

The institute's survey says that these last year stepped up production of a new twin-jet fighter aircraft, designated the F-9, and now have 70 in operation. They also said to be turning out MIG-19 aircraft at the rate of 10 a month.

Peking's air force, the survey estimates, includes about 30 Chinese-built Tu-16s, a bomber aircraft with an operational radius of 1,600 miles and capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Other sources indicate that the Chinese have moved elements of their air force closer to the Soviet border.

Along with improving their capabilities, the survey says, the Chinese have constructed a new radar defense system and have deployed a network of surface-to-air missiles not far from the frontier.

Missile Sites

The Chinese reportedly are also developing an arsenal of medium and intermediate-range ballistic missiles, the latter capable of hitting Soviet installations in the Ural Mountains. About 20 medium-range missiles reportedly are deployed in northwestern and northeastern China, while an intermediate-range missile site has been identified in Manchuria.

In the opinion of the survey's authors, however, the Chinese are on the defensive and would be reluctant to undertake actions that might provoke a Soviet attack.

Analysts here speculate, meanwhile, that Hanoi may have asked the Russians and Chinese to cooperate to maintain the flow of Soviet military equipment, petroleum and economic aid to North Vietnam.

These sources suggest that Peking may allow Soviet ships to unload their cargoes at Chinese ports, from which the supplies could be transferred by rail to North Vietnam.

2,000-Year-Old 'Glider' Suggests Egypt Knew Secrets of Flight

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—Did the ancient Egyptians discover the secret of flight more than 2,000 years ago?

One man who thinks so is Dr. Khalil Meskhi, who has found what he thinks is a model glider in a box in a Cairo museum.

A Times of London article described the bird-shaped model as made of sycamore wood and bearing a striking resemblance to the American Hercules transport aircraft with its drooping wings.

Dr. Meskhi said the model had an aerodynamic shape and the rear part of the "fuselage" had a vertical piece resembling a rudder.

No bird could ever contour the rear part of its body into such a shape, and so the carving could not be of a bird, but scale model of some sort of glider, Dr. Meskhi said. He added he had constructed a replica of the ancient model, and after fitting it with a tailplane, it had flown successfully.

The model, built in the third or fourth century BC, was found in a box of relics at Saqqara in Egypt in 1898.



STUDENT CRAMMING—When students arrived at Wheatridge, Colo., High School Wednesday, they found, much to their surprise, 15 Volkswagens parked bumper-to-bumper in the main hallway. Members of the school's senior class had played the prank all in good fun, with no demonstration intended. The cars were consequently removed after the day's first class, making it much easier for students to pass.

Shanghai's Industrial Surge and Pollution

By Charles Flato
SHANGHAI (WP).—Air and water pollution in this heavily industrialized city of 10 million could become a serious problem in the next few years unless stringent control measures are put into effect. The anti-pollution measures that have been taken are inadequate to cope with a vast expansion of industry, government officials admit.

"Although we have been paying a good deal of attention to environmental hazards, we are becoming increasingly aware that what we have done to date is not sufficient. Both our methods of monitoring air and water quality and what we have done to control contaminants are not adequate," the head of the environmental control agency for the Shanghai area, Liu Shang-inang, said in an interview.

The rapid expansion of industry to increase production and achieve greater self-sufficiency throughout China has been responsible for worsening pollution in the big cities. It is not so bad in the countryside, where many of the new factories have been built.

The Chinese, in common with many other developing countries under pressure to increase production rapidly, face a hard choice: whether to slow down or to pollute the atmosphere.

Air and water pollution in Shanghai, one of China's earliest production centers, is apparent. During foggy or cloudy days, tell-tale smog can be seen. Smoke billows out of the chimneys of factories, office buildings and apartment houses burning coal. The rivers are muddy and carry traces of oil slick. Drinking water is highly chlorinated.

However, the situation is far better than it is in such cities as Tokyo, Rome and Los Angeles, probably because there are no privately owned automobiles in Shanghai and only a few taxis. People travel by bus or on bicycles. There are a limited number of trucks.

Rickshaws Reserved

Surprisingly rickshaws are seen occasionally. These are reserved for the old and the infirm and are also used to deliver packages.

The major source of Shanghai's pollution, the head of the environmental agency said, are the older factories. "Most of them were built 25 to 50 years ago," he said. "Most of them are small and none of them, either large or small, was designed to control pollution hazards. They are our greatest problem."

A great number of the small factories, he added, have been amalgamated into larger units and moved to the suburbs. Nevertheless, there are still many large, old plants in the center of the city. Installing pollution-control devices in them is costly and often impossible for technical reasons.

Anti-pollution devices, the environmental official insisted, are mandatory in new plants. When pressed as to what standards his agency imposed, he gave some examples, indicating that these standards are roughly comparable to those in the United States.

As to how rigidly they are enforced, he replied candidly, "not very well."

Monitoring of the chemical composition of the air in Shanghai, he said, is infrequent—at most twice a year. Samples are taken more frequently—once a month—to determine the amount of soot in the air.

Mr. Liu said that most large industrial plants make more frequent measurements of pollutants in their waste, both in the air and water. He added that responsibility for reducing toxic amounts was largely left to the factories.

To a degree, this is more effective than it sounds. These management officials appear to be genuinely concerned with controlling harmful wastes. For example, at a petrochemical plant on the outskirts of Shanghai, a nearby farm complained a few years ago that the amount of hydrofluoric acid coming from the smokestacks of the plant was killing its crops.

As a result, a system for recovering this plant-killing chemical was installed and used to produce cryolite, a material used in aluminum production.

But the recovered waste, it was found, did not pay; the factory

His Effigy at Almost Every Turn North Korea, a Study in the Ubiquity of Kim

By Harrison E. Salisbury
PYONGYANG, North Korea, May 18 (NYT).—In the entrance hall to Pyongyang's Kim Il Sung University there is a large statue of Korea's leader. On the second floor there is a sequence of 10 separate rooms, each devoted to a phase of the premier's life and achievements, particularly those pertaining to the university. And the visitor is informed that the university was founded personally by the premier on Oct. 3, 1946.

The visitor to North Korea quickly notices the pervasive presence of Premier Kim Il Sung in a picture or statue at almost every turn. And at each institution the visitor is told of the premier's personal interest and solicitude for every variety of public, social and state enterprise.

The premier is customarily referred to by every official as "our beloved and respected leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The premier has visited the university 80 times and has issued 220 guidance directives on university affairs. Each of these visits and directives is depicted for the enlightenment of students and faculty in the 10 rooms devoted to his life.

The care with which the university cherishes the memory of his visits and interventions is not unique. The Pyongyang Children's Palace, also founded by the premier, displays a similar respect for the leader in a room in which young boys are taught to drive trucks. A plaque notes that Mr. Kim has visited the room six times.

The date of each visit is also recorded at the Mangyongdae State Hatchery, a mechanized egg-producing operation that the

director, Jyong Ryon Kim, said was "built under the solicitude of our beloved and respected leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung."

A plaque in the elevator quotes the words of the premier—"In order to improve the people's living standard it is essential to produce more eggs at a lower price." This is a task to which the hatchery is said to have successfully applied itself last year by turning out more than 100 million eggs.

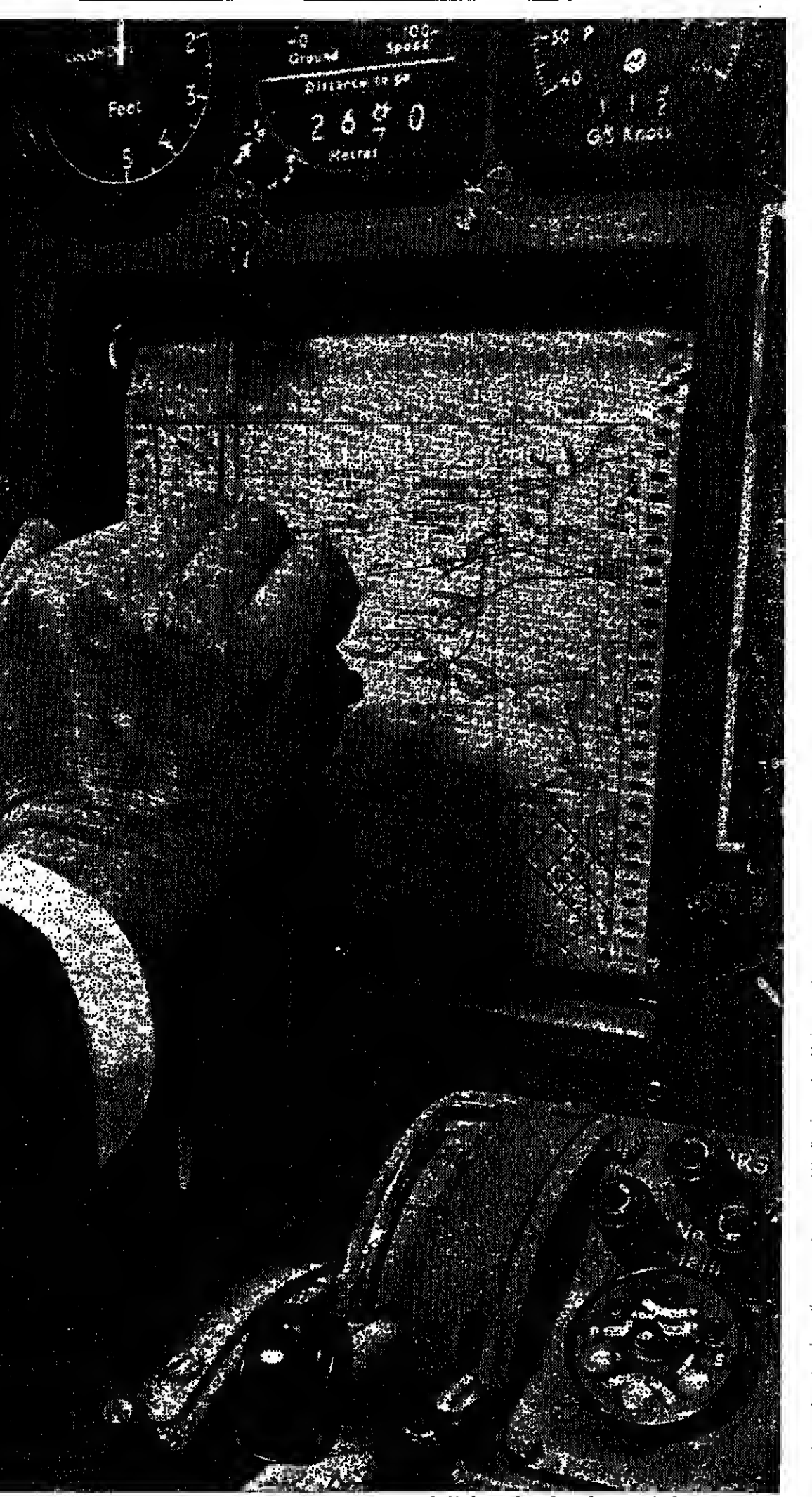
Kim Il Sung University is an imposing institution with an enrollment of more than 10,000 students and a staff and faculty of 3,000. About 2,000 students are graduated each year.

The school library is said to contain more than a million volumes, including the complete works of the premier, in Korean and translated into dozens of foreign languages. Few students or scholars were at work in the modern library building Tuesday. But this was explained by the fact

Chiang's Son on Way To Becoming Premier

TAIPEI, May 18 (Reuters).—Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang party yesterday approved the nomination of President Chiang Kai-shek's elder son, Chiang Ching-kuo, as premier.

President Chiang will submit the nomination in the next few days to the Yuan (Parliament), where it is expected to be overwhelmingly endorsed. Chiang Ching-kuo, 61, has been vice-premier and was recommended by outgoing Premier C. C. Kung, who resigned last week to enable President Chiang to form a new cabinet.



In the Trident cockpit alone, there are 164 checks to be made.

"All checks completed; commencing take-off."

Taking off. Landing. And, in between, keeping the plane on an even course. That, you might think, more or less sums up a Captain's job.

Not by a long way.

Even before boarding, the Captain is responsible for some 40 exterior checks. Once in the cockpit, another 164.

Meanwhile, each member of the cabin crew has been going through a checklist. When they've all finished—they report to the Captain.

The Engineer presents his report. Everything that's been done to the plane since touch-down, in full technical detail.

Only now, when every single aspect of the plane has had the Captain's personal approval, can he commence take-off.

Our Captains are perfectionists. We wouldn't have them any other way. Nor, we believe, would our passengers.

BEA

Your Captain wishes you a pleasant flight.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM to Start Producing Utility Car

General Motors says it plans to start production next month in Malaysia of a "durable, low-cost, general-purpose vehicle designed especially for assembly and use in developing nations." The small vehicle, similar in appearance to traditional military utility vehicles, will use parts manufactured by GM's U.K. unit, Vauxhall Motors, and a locally-made frame on which a variety of simple bodies can be mounted. GM has not announced a price, but says it will be less than the lowest-priced GM vehicle currently built anywhere in the world. Ford has announced similar plans.

Ericsson Sees 1972 Sales Gain

L.M. Ericsson Telephone expects 1972 sales to continue the gains of recent years, says president Björn Lundvall. But he would not predict if the Ericsson group would reverse the earnings decline of 1971 when net income fell 24 percent. Last year, Ericsson had foreign exchange losses of \$6.8 million, mainly from long-term dollar contracts. Mr. Lundvall says that labor problems in Italy, Ericsson's largest market in Europe after Sweden, also hurt 1971 results. He says the company is facing increasing competition from the Japanese in Latin America as well as in the Far East.

Reynolds Metals Cuts Dividend

Reynolds Metals Co. has cut its quarterly dividend by one-third to 10 cents a share, explaining that the expected business recovery is coming along more slowly than anticipated. The cut from 15 cents follows a reduction from the 27.5 cents a share paid in the second quarter of 1971. Officials said they expect earnings in the

present quarter to show an improvement over the opening three months of the year, but said: "The board did not feel the expected improvement will be dramatic enough to justify a continuation of the 60-cent annual rate." The company reported losses in the last two quarters of 1971 and the first quarter this year. The 10-cent dividend will be paid on July 1 to shareholders of record June 8.

Westinghouse Sees a Record 1972

Westinghouse Electric Corp. expects a record 1972 "if the economy continues to strengthen." According to George L. Wilcox, vice-chairman of corporate affairs, "it looks as though 1972 will be a strong year for the economy. Consumer confidence has returned, and the housing and consumer durables volume reflects it. Westinghouse in 1972 will have the best year since George Westinghouse set up shop in 1886."

Inco to Get Shares of Shimura Kako

International Nickel Co. of Canada (Inco) has agreed to provide technical assistance to Shimura Kako, a Japanese nickel producer, in exchange for approval to acquire a 33 percent interest, or 20 million shares in Shimura. Inco will purchase the shares from Tokyo Nickel, a joint venture of Inco, Shimura and two other Japanese concerns. Shimura said it needs technical assistance for nickel smelting from Inco to help overcome a business recession. Shimura omitted its dividend for the half-year period ended in May and November, 1971, and dismissed 330 of its 1,000 employees in February 1971. In the six months ended last November, Shimura had an after tax loss of \$92 million yen (about \$2.3 million) compared with a loss of 134 million yen in the previous half year.

Iraq Offers to Take Over IPC's Northern Oil Fields

BEIRUT, May 18 (AP).—Iraq has proposed a complete or partial takeover of the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. oil fields in the north to solve the current production crisis, the Iraqi state radio reported today. Minister Saïd Hammud disclosed the offer in an interview with the state-run television in Baghdad last night a few hours after the government gave the companies a two-week ultimatum to raise production to maximum or face legislative action, the radio said.

Iraq claims IPC has cut down crude exports from northern oil fields by almost 50 percent during the past two months, resulting in a loss of \$95.3 million in revenue.

Government Demands
The Iraqi government has been pressing the companies to raise production from the two fields to 87 million tons this year.

Mr. Hammud said the new offer was made to IPC representatives in Baghdad and they had promised to reply by next Tuesday. "The proposals, as he outlined them, were:

• Since the companies, IPC and its affiliate Mosul Petroleum, are not willing to raise production above 30 million tons per year from the northern oilfields, the Iraqi government is ready to enter into a partnership in production and transport costs to handle the extra 57 million tons it wants produced on a permanent basis.

• Otherwise, the companies can turn over the northern fields completely to the government and concentrate on their southern oil fields (operated by another IPC

U.S. to Probe Japan's Aids To Exports

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—In a case of potentially major importance to Japanese-U.S. trade and to American consumers, the Treasury announced today that it is investigating whether a whole series of Japanese government tax and other incentives to exports of consumer electronic products, such as television sets, constituted an illegal subsidy.

If the finding is affirmative, special "countervailing duties"—an extra tariff—will be imposed on these products to offset whatever subsidy is found. What is more, since the same or similar Japanese incentives apply to nearly all exports, special duties might also be imposed on many other products as well.

Imports of the electronic products involved in this first investigation amounted to \$631 million last year, making this the largest case of its kind on record.

Eugene T. Rossides, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, Tariff and Trade Affairs, stressed in an interview that today's announcement was "only the initiation of an investigation" and was not a "final judgment" that subsidies are in fact being paid.

Japanese Embassy officials said they do not believe their government's practices constituted a subsidy within the meaning of the U.S. countervailing duty statute.

A spokesman said "we are quite certain" that no subsidization will be found and thus no extra duty imposed.

The complaints that led to the investigation came from Magnavox Co. and Zenith Radio Corp. The complaints—but not the Treasury announcement—listed a long series of Japanese government practices that the companies charged amounted to subsidies for exports.

The products involved include television and radio receivers, record-playing systems and tape recorders.

GE Charged

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—The Justice Department today charged General Electric Co., the nation's largest manufacturer of electrical equipment and related products, with restraint of trade by using reciprocal purchasing arrangements with its suppliers and customers.

The civil suit charges GE with engaging in anti-competitive practices since at least 1966. GE said it believes the suit is entirely unwarranted and that it will "vigorously defend the case."

The suit says GE's reciprocal purchasing arrangements have had the effect of foreclosing its competitors from selling substantial quantities of goods to GE's customers and preventing suppliers from selling goods and services to GE.

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3 Place Saint-Gervais, 1201 Geneva.

Profits in U.S. Rise Sharply In 1st Quarter

Revised GNP Figures Put Real Gain at 5.6%

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—Corporate profits before tax rose by \$3.6 billion in the first quarter to a record annual rate of \$91.6 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

While the profit increase was a strong one, profits were only 10.4 percent above the first quarter a year ago. Before-tax profits for all of 1971 were \$75.4 billion, and for 1970 were \$75.4 billion.

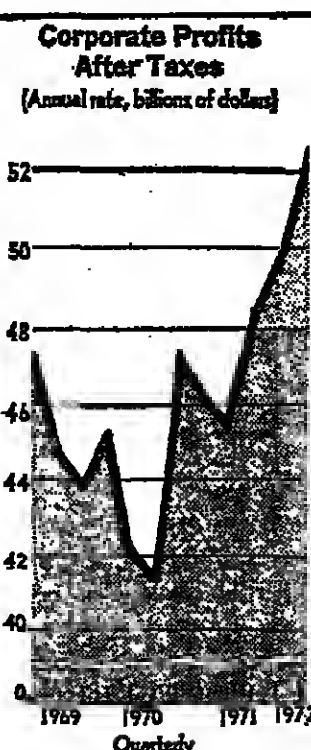
After-tax profits in the first quarter were \$62.3 billion, up from \$49.7 billion in the fourth quarter and \$44.8 billion in the first quarter of last year.

In a companion report, the Commerce Department said revised figures for the gross national product showed that the economy in the first quarter performed a little better on both the output and inflation fronts than preliminary figures had indicated.

The rate of "real" growth of output—after adjusting for higher prices—is now put at 5.6 percent, up from the 5.3 percent reported previously. The overall GNP price index showed an inflation rate of 6 percent, a little less than the 6.2 percent in the earlier estimate.

Commenting on the figures, Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said, "We want and expect a still stronger advance of the economy in the remainder of the year than we had in the first quarter."

Mr. Stein's main worry was that the government's budgetary



stimulus to the economy might prove "too great or too long continued." To prevent this, he told a news conference, "we must hold fiscal year 1973 spending to the level originally budgeted" of \$248.3 billion.

Partly because of overwithholding of income taxes and other revenue increases, and partly because of a probable shortfall of planned spending Mr. Stein said he would not be surprised if the budget deficit for the current fiscal year turned out \$10 billion less than the January estimate of \$38.3 billion.

The report also showed that consumers began to open their pocketbooks at a greater rate in the first three months of the year, as the personal savings rate declined to 7 percent of disposable personal income, down from 7.8 percent in the last three months of 1971.

BASF Pre-Tax Net Jumps 42 Percent in First Quarter

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, May 18 (AP-DJ).—Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik (BASF) pre-tax group profit jumped 42 percent in the first quarter of this year, the company said today. But, BASF added, profits for the year will be only marginally higher.

Sales for the quarter were up 11.5 percent, the chemical producer said, to 2.9 billion deutsche marks (\$979 million) from 2.5 billion DM in the same period of 1971.

Pre-tax profit in the quarter was 213 million DM, up from 150 million in the year-ago period. Group net profit for the latest period was not available. BASF said group net profit in 1971 rose 7.5 percent to 288 million DM from 268 million DM in 1970. Net consolidated group sales were 10.2 billion DM, up 6.3 percent from 9.6 billion marks in 1970.

Lower Dividend

As previously reported, BASF declared a dividend of 7.50 DM for the year, down from 11 marks in 1970.

Bernhard Timm, chairman, told a press conference that "we mustn't be deceived" by the 42 percent first-quarter pre-tax profit increase.

"Over the whole year," Mr. Timm added, "I expect profit to rise only marginally, trailing the growth rate I anticipate for our worldwide sales."

He said group sales this year are expected to rise 7 to 8 percent over last year's figure.

The company also announced today that it is applying a new accounting system in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission.

The new system defines the consolidated group as all companies at home or abroad, in which BASF holds at least a 50 percent interest. Formerly, only domestic subsidiaries and affiliates were comprised in the term.

Wall St. Prices Boom After Report on Profits

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT).—The slumbering stock market woke up today and made its first advance in three sessions in stepped-up trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts attributed the upswing and increased trading interest mainly to the announcement by the Commerce Department at the opening of the market that corporate profits in the first quarter rose 6.5 percent to a record \$91.6 billion annual rate. This reaction was clearly shown by the influx of buy orders following the government agency's report. The Dow Jones Industrial average, which was up 2.68 at 10:30 a.m., climbed to a gain of 5.04 at 11 a.m.

During the remainder of the session the widely followed average advanced and finished at or near its best level of the day at 891.33, up 10.08.

Turnover was the largest since May 8, when volume amounted to 189.1 million shares. A total of 17.37 million shares changed hands today against 13.70 million shares yesterday.

Although the economic news has been largely favorable most of the week, the unsettled Vietnam situation has been a dampening factor on the market. Earlier in the week it was reported that industrial production and personal income rose in April.

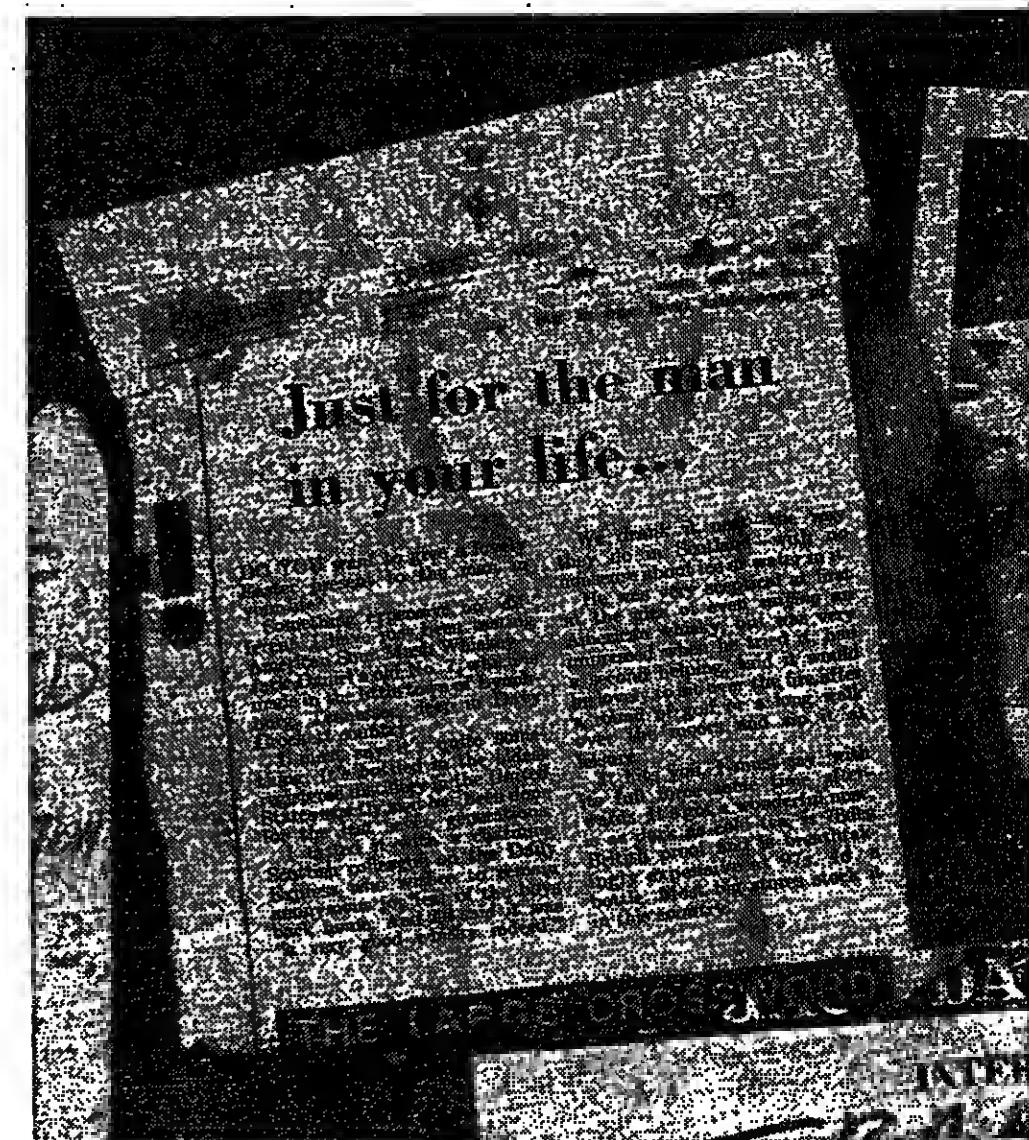
John Smith, an analyst for Falmestock & Co., summed up today's activity in this manner: "Now that Vietnam seems to be disappearing from investors' thoughts, they've gotten in the mood to respond to the improving economic situation."

The advance today was across-the-board with the glamour, office equipment, retail, electronic and special situations all making sizable gains. Advances in some of the glimmers ran as high as five points. International Business Machines soared 5 to 394 1/2, Burroughs was up 5 to 178, Bausch & Lomb rose 4 5/8 to 128, Philip Morris jumped 4 3/8 to 53 3/4 and Polaroid was up 4 to 143.

One of the big winners among the most active issues was Curious Wright, which advanced 2 3/4 to

Company Reports

Company	1972	1971
Campbell Soup		
Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	277.7	259.2
Profit (millions)	14.74	16.87
Per Share	0.44	0.49
Nice Meat		
Revenue (millions)	809.3	778.7
Profit (millions)	42.48	52.15
Per Share	1.27	1.55
Federated Department Stores		
First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	541.8	491.1
Profit (millions)	15.43	14.25
Per Share	0.35	0.33
International Harvester		
Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	825.4	814.6
Profit (millions)	33.0	22.1
Per Share	1.17	0.81
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,547.1	1,377.1
Profit (millions)	34.81	8.14
Per Share	1.27	0.34
Oscar Mayer		
Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	176.0	166.2
Profit (millions)	4.0	5.7
Per Share	0.43	0.61
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	343.0	326.0
Profit (millions)	7.7	11.3
Per Share	0.62	1.28



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Even in Scotland, drinkers find our product uncommonly smooth. And you'll be equally pleased, we believe, the first time you try it. You can obtain Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by your favorite restaurant, bar or hotel.

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DROP

BY DROP



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One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
STER. (per \$)	2.8137	2.8135
Belg. fr. (A.)	43.95-98	43.96-99
Belg. fr. (B.)	43.95-98	43.96-99
Deutsch mark	2.1800	2.1800
Danish krone	6.9625-45	6.9640-59
Escudo	20.80-37.62	20.80-37.53
Fr. fr. (A.)	4.835-8975	4.835-8975
Fr. fr. (B.)	4.8057-9070	4.8058-9128
Guilford	2.2115-25	2.2110-2125
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	361.70-89	361.85-268.70
Peseta	64.555-56	64.540-75
Scandinavian	12.05-09	12.05-09
Sw. krona	4.740-7502	4.735-78
Swiss franc	3.8525-45	3.8530-45
Yen	304.45	304.55

Société d'Investissement

Fonds Deltac pour l'Amérique Latine

société anonyme

Siège social: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ORDINAIRE qui se tiendra au siège social à Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, le 5 juin 1972, à 15 heures, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour ci-après comme suit:

ORDRE DU JOUR

Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.
Présentation et approbation du Bilan et du Compte de Profits et Pertes au 31 mars 1972.
Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes.
Nominations statutaires.
Divers.

Messieurs les Actionnaires qui désirent assister à l'assemblée ou s'y faire représenter doivent, au moins deux jours avant l'Assemblée, adresser au Conseil d'Administration de leur intention et déposer dans le même délai leurs titres auprès d'une banque.

Les procurations doivent être déposées au siège social plus tard 2 jours avant la date de l'Assemblée.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

-1972- Stocks and S&P 500 First High Low Last Close										-1973- Stocks and S&P 500 First High Low Last Close											
High-Low Div. in \$					S&P 500 First High Low Last Close					High-Low Div. in \$					S&P 500 First High Low Last Close						
29 1/4	25 1/4	20	10	1.50	246	267 1/2	267 1/2	25 1/2	257 1/2	1	29 1/4	25 1/4	20	10	1.50	246	267 1/2	267 1/2	25 1/2	257 1/2	1

Trade Development Bank, Geneva

and its affiliates

Trade Development Bank International Inc., Panama
Republic National Bank of New York, New York

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

March 31, 1972

ASSETS

	S.Fr.
Cash, precious metals and due from banks	1,203,011,411.96
Government and municipal securities (U.S.A. and Great Britain)	419,706,570.40
Bills of exchange and advances	1,809,870,930.21
Securities and participations	108,262,578.07
Premises and equipment	29,905,701.75
Other assets	112,378,065.26
	<u>3,683,135,257.65</u>

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Deposits	3,150,459,374.74
Drafts and acceptances	105,718,938.55
Mortgages payable	9,303,793.65
Other liabilities	153,780,658.23

CAPITAL FUNDS

	S.Fr.
Trade Development Bank Group (without 1972 profit) 1)	139,555,511.23
Minority shareholders of Republic National Bank of New York 2)	117,985,305.90
1972 profit of Republic National Bank	6,331,675.35
Total	<u>263,872,492.48</u>
	<u>3,683,135,257.65</u>

Letters of credit and guarantees

Notes:

- Amount shown for "Trade Development Bank Group" includes:
 - Capital and reserves of Trade Development Bank;
 - Reserves of Trade Development Bank International Inc.;
 - Portion of Republic National Bank's reserves allocable to the shareholdings of Trade Development Bank and Trade Development Bank International Inc. in Republic National Bank of New York.
- Amount shown for "minority shareholders" includes:
 - Portion of Republic National Bank's capital and reserves allocable to the shareholdings in this bank of minority shareholders;
 - All capital notes outstanding (\$908,000.-);
 - All convertible subordinated capital notes (\$15 mil.-llms.).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	1972	1971
Total Capital Funds	S.Fr. 263,872,492	148,989,145
Total Assets	3,683,135,257	2,625,617,738
Deposits	3,150,459,374	2,276,436,800

Head Office:

Geneva

Branches:

London
Nassau
Chiasso

Representative Offices:

Beirut
Buenos Aires
Caracas
Rio de Janeiro
Sao Paulo

Affiliated Banks:

New York
Panama-City
Paris

Doors Acers, lb.	30%	25
Coifes 4 Santos lb.	1.47	43%

Franklin 54-60 34% yd.	2.30	16%
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Steel billets (Pit.) ton.	126.00	114.00
Iron 4, Pdry Phila. ton.	82.50	74.50
Black scrap No. 1, lary Phila.	35-37	36-37
Lead, spot lb.	1.15-18	13%
Copper elec. lb.	32.76-32.78	53
Copper (Shanghai) lb.	1.7775	1.80%
Copper, S. B. lb.	31	31
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.5631	1.5715

COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100)		
Dec. 31, 1971	401.5	375.5
% Nominal / Aaked		

NEW YORK FUTURES		
May 15, 1972		
World sugar No. 11: July 5.12-76, Sept. 5.75-76, Oct. 5.75-76, March 5.75, May 7.5 11.1		
Wood Oct. 110.0 b.	77.00	77.00
Cocoa: May 24.50, July 27.50, Sept. 27.50, Dec. 28.25, March 27.75, May 28.50, Oct. 28.50, Nov. 28.50, Dec. 28.50		
Orange juice (frozen concentrated): July 32.25 b. Sept. 32.13, Nov. 32.00 b. Jan. 73 44.00, March 73 44.00 b.		
Potatoes: Nov. 2.81, March 73 3.00, April 73 2.80, May 73 2.80		
Silver: May 15.75, July 15.80, Sept. 15.80, Dec. 15.80, Jan. 73 15.80, March 15.80, May 73 15.80, July 73 15.80, Sept. 73 15.80, Nov. 73 15.80		
(n) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.		

CHICAGO FUTURES		
Dec 11 High Low Close		
WHEAT		
May	1.43%	1.45%
Jul	1.44%	1.46%
Sep	1.45%	1.47%
Nov	1.46%	1.48%
Jan	1.47%	1.49%
Mar	1.48%	1.50%

CORN		
May	1.23%	1.24%
Jul	1.24%	1.25%
Sep	1.25%	1.26%
Nov	1.26%	1.27%
Jan	1.27%	1.28%
Mar	1.28%	1.29%

SOYBEANS		
May	3.50%	3.51%
Jul	3.51%	3.52%
Sep	3.52%	3.53%
Nov	3.53%	3.54%
Jan	3.54%	3.55%
Mar	3.55%	3.56%

SOYBEAN OIL		
May	11.75	11.72
Jul	11.72	11.69
Sep	11.69	11.66
Nov	11.66	11.63
Jan	11.63	11.60
Mar	11.60	11.57

and its affiliates
Trade Development Bank International Inc., Panama

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

Government and municipal securities (U.S.A. and Great Britain)	419,706,570.40	Geneva
Bills of exchange and advances	1,809,870,930.21	
Securities and participations	108,262,578.07	

Trade Development Bank Group (without 1972 profit) 1)	S.Fr. 139,555,511.23	Beirut Buenos Aires Caracas
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1972 profit of Republic National Bank	6,331,675.35	
Total		263,872,492.48

- All capital notes subordinated (\$96,000,000);
- All convertible subordinated capital notes (\$15 mil- lions).

Total Capital Funds	S.Fr.	263,872,492	148,989,145
Total Assets		3,683,135,257	2,625,617,738
Deposits		3,150,459,374	2,276,436,800

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Commodity	Add	Units	Thurs.	Year ago	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FOODS									
July					46.25	41.95	40.45	41.94	+4.1
Oct.					34.50	35.54	34.90	35.54	+ 5
Oct/94 & Santos	30%	25		43%	32.10	32.13	31.97	32.10	+ 70
March					32.40	34.25	32.25	32.25	- 6
Cocoa, Accrs. & Int.	30%	25							
Oct/94 & Santos	47%	43%							
SOYBEAN MEAL									
July					11.15	11.15	11.08	11.08	+3.1
Oct.					11.20	11.20	11.07	11.07	+ 5
March					11.12	11.15	11.04	11.04	+0.05
SHRIMP EGGS									
July					68.25	68.25	68.25	68.25	+ 27
Oct.					28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	+ 27
June					32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	+ 21

May 10, 1972									
World sugar No. 11: July 8.72-76, Sept. 7.75-78, Oct. 6.75-78, March '73 6.75, May 7.75 6.71 a.	May	1.25%	3.31	1.25%	1.23%	1.23%			
	Jun	1.24%	3.14	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Jul	1.24%	2.94	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Aug	1.24%	2.74	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Sep	1.24%	2.54	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Oct	1.24%	2.34	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Nov	1.24%	2.14	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Dec	1.24%	1.94	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Jan	1.24%	1.74	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Feb	1.24%	1.54	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Mar	1.24%	1.34	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
	Apr	1.24%	1.14	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%			
LIVE BEEF CATTLE									
	Jun	36.55	36.90	36.55	36.47	36.45			
	Jul	36.50	35.82	35.43	35.43	35.42			
	Aug	36.50	35.82	35.43	35.43	35.42			
	Sep	36.50	35.82	35.43	35.43	35.42			
	Oct	36.50	35.82	35.43	35.43	35.42			
	Nov	36.50	35.82	35.43	35.43	35.42			
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	Nov	36.50	35.82	35.43	35.43	35.42			
	Dec	36.50	35.82	35.43	35.43	35.42			

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E.S. 75-76-90	99%	100%	T.W. 82-86	92%	100%	Royals M-58	80	99	Seo	55%	157%	500 Stocks	105.39	106.72	104.54	107.65
E.S. 76-77	101%	102%	Union DT 7-79	98	99	Torres 415-88	77	77	Torres 415-88	77	77	50 Utilities	54.98	54.72	54.72	54.72
E.S. 77-78	102%	103%	Union DT 75-77	97	98	78B Cn 5-82	71	71	78B Cn 5-82	71	71	500 Stocks	105.39	106.72	104.54	107.65
E.S. 78-79	103%	104%														
E.S. 79-80	104%	105%														
E.S. 80-81	105%	106%														
E.S. 81-82	106%	107%														
E.S. 82-83	107%	108%														
E.S. 83-84	108%	109%														
E.S. 84-85	109%	110%														
E.S. 85-86	110%	111%														
E.S. 86-87	111%	112%														
E.S. 87-88	112%	113%														
E.S. 88-89	113%	114%														
E.S. 89-90	114%	115%														
E.S. 90-91	115%	116%														
E.S. 91-92	116%	117%														
E.S. 92-93	117%	118%														
E.S. 93-94	118%	119%														
E.S. 94-95	119%	120%														
E.S. 95-96	120%	121%														
E.S. 96-97	121%	122%														
E.S. 97-98	122%	123%														
E.S. 98-99	123%	124%														
E.S. 99-00	124%	125%														
E.S. 00-01	125%	126%														
E.S. 01-02	126%	127%														
E.S. 02-03	127%	128%														
E.S. 03-04	128%	129%														
E.S. 04-05	129%	130%														
E.S. 05-06	130%	131%														
E.S. 06-07	131%	132%														
E.S. 07-08	132%	133%														
E.S. 08-09	133%	134%														
E.S. 09-10	134%	135%														
E.S. 10-11	135%	136%														
E.S. 11-12	136%	137%														
E.S. 12-13	137%	138%														
E.S. 13-14	138%	139%														
E.S. 14-15	139%	140%														
E.S. 15-16	140%	141%														
E.S. 16-17	141%	142%														

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

GTE 45-36-31	781%	192%	Am Top 50	127	128	March Rec. Fr. 1964-1968	May 11	234,766	346,897	2,402	Empire S	Peoples Gas
Harlem 8-78	1001%	1021%	Asahi 66-84	127	129	Mad	Mad	100.1%	124.3%		Empire F'n	PSEG 6,240
Has 84-86	1041%	1051%	Ashtad 5-68	87	88	Yest.	Yest.	100.0%	94.72	122.84	Federal Inc	Roch Gas
Hennepin 75-83	1073%	1083%	Stat Feds 75-90	133%	134%	Yest.	Yest.	100.0%	94.72	122.84	Firestone	Sierra Pac

—1972—		Stocks and	Sta.	Net			
High.	Low.	Unv. in. S	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last. Ch'ge
90 1/4	70 1/2	Upjohn 1.60	47	85 1/4	86 1/4	85 1/2	86

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American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	Sts.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
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DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Points from Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Statement

Total sales by the Central Selling Organisation at R446.4 million or 18 per cent higher than in 1970, due to the considerable improvement in sales of gem diamonds. Nevertheless diamond stocks at 31st December amounted, at cost, to R219 million which is R35 million higher than at the end of 1970. Our subsidiary, The Diamond Corporation, continued to buy large quantities of diamonds, with the object of maintaining market stability, from sources outside our Group, and indeed last year these purchases were, for special reasons, at an unusually high level.

The net consolidated profit for the year attributable to De Beers was R102 million. This figure includes the profits of our subsidiaries concerned with sea and offshore mining, which have been consolidated for the first time. The comparative profit for 1970, adjusted accordingly, was R79 million, so that the increase in the Group profit attributable to De Beers was R23 million, or 29 per cent. A final dividend of 10 cents per share was declared, making a total dividend distribution of 15 cents per share, which is one cent higher than in 1970. As a result of the re-alignment of currencies a surplus of R7 881 000 arose, mainly in respect of cash held outside South Africa against our normal commitments when the rand was devalued last December. In order to provide against the possibility of loss arising from further currency fluctuations, R5.7 million of this surplus was transferred direct to a capital reserve and has not been treated as a profit in the accounts. Shareholders will recall the different circumstances in 1967 when a substantial loss was incurred as a result of sterling devaluation and charged against current profits for the year.

During 1971 a new long-term mining plan was adopted for the four Kimberley mines. This plan, which envisages the operation at any one time of only three out of the four mines, is designed to maintain output at the lowest unit cost and to prolong the lives of these old mines for as long as possible.

While the total tonnage from the Kimberley mines was maintained at about the same level as in 1970, there was a considerable reduction in the carats produced on account of falling grades. As I pointed out in my statement last year this is unavoidable and must be expected. In these circumstances it is pleasing to be able to report that sampling at Wellesford indicates that this mine has a rather larger life before it than has previously been estimated, and the mining programme in Kimberley will be adjusted accordingly.

Production from the Finsch mine at 2 221 995 carats was lower by 373 033 carats than in 1970. This was on account of certain road construction work in the open pit which made it necessary to mine in lower grade areas to a greater extent. The grade has now returned to normal.

In Namaqualand the new mining policy to which I referred in my last statement was carried further during the year. The objective was to reduce the production of small stones which have been in oversupply and to increase the output of larger stones, with particular reference to the requirements of the South African cutting industry. For this reason operations at Koonap and Langbeek were suspended in April and at Dreyers Pan mining was stopped in May so that the plant could treat gravel from the

northern reserves of Amann Kleinfontein. The effect was a reduction in the carats produced from 139 871 carats in 1970 to 505 191 carats in 1971 and an increase in the average size of stones produced from 0.51 carats in 1970 to 0.54 carats in the second half of last year.

The Jagersfontein mine ceased operations in May, after 100 years of life, and was replaced by Koffiefontein which has been re-opened and started production in August.

As the Premier mine production continued normally and prospecting continued, the improved grades of 6 carats and an exceptionally long potential life. However, a considerable part of the stones produced are small and of poor quality and on account of market conditions have had to be stocked.

As The Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa experimental mining to the west of the existing workings has revealed a much higher grade and average stone size than had been anticipated. This western block may prove to be an important source of comparatively large diamonds. Mining is, however, rendered difficult by heavy overburden and potential water problems due to the proximity of the sea and the fact that the bedrock is below sea level. Techniques are being developed to cope with these difficulties. During the year mining operations were continued with improved efficiency. The carats produced increased slightly and the average stone size rose from 0.76 carats to 0.88 carats.

At the Orapa mine in Botswana the pilot plant ceased operations in June and the main plant was brought into production. During the year a total of 821 914 carats were produced and this year we are planning to treat approximately 2.3 million metric tons for a production of 2.4 million carats.

Gem sales this year have been running at a high level in Germany and the United States improving and consumption in Japan, Germany and certain other countries continuing to increase.

However, there is still a substantial over-production of smaller rough diamonds which results in considerable stocks continuing to be held by the Central Selling Organisation. Selling and marketing measures are being taken to remedy this situation and some success is being achieved.

We are expecting that total gem and industrial sales for the first half of this year will show a substantial increase over the same period of last year after allowing for price increases and devaluations. This certainly shows a very satisfactory improvement in the market but I must again warn shareholders not to draw unwarranted conclusions from these sales. There are many other factors which affect De Beers profits and it is not possible to make over-precisely accurate estimates on the basis of the Central Selling Organisation sales figures alone.

Copies of this statement and of the annual report and accounts are obtainable from the London office of the company at 40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1A 1JF, or from the United Kingdom office of the Share Transfer Secretaries, Charter Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Bankers' Road, Ashford, Kent.

The Eighty-third general meeting of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited will be held on 6th June, 1972 at the head office of the company in Kimberley, South Africa.

BANCO DI NAPOLI

Founded in 1539
Head Office: NAPLES, ITALY

The Annual General Meeting of the General Council of Banco di Napoli was held on April 28, 1972.

The volume of Deposits, Savings Accounts, and Current Accounts at December 31, 1971, amounted to Lire 2,558,516,381,063 which represents an increase of 10.91 per cent over the 1970 figures.

Net profits reached the figure of Lire 1,751,740,171. After distribution, the capital and reserves of Banco di Napoli amount to Lire 60,938,478,297.

Board of Directors: Chairman: Mr. Stanislao Fusco; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Roberto Laviano; General Manager: Prof. Salvatore Guidotti.

Balance sheet at December 31, 1971.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital	4,000,000,000	Cash	55,555,555
Reserve	19,837,875,634	Balance with other Banks	19,024,177,265
Deposits and Bonds	928,554,225,643	Government and State guaranteed	494,286,367,428
Current Accounts	1,472,453,164,939	Securities & Bonds	41,222,244,230
Funds Held Third Parties	136,578,888,441	Current Accounts	1,294,719,340,321
Central Accounts	6,281,216,029	Advances	6,281,216,029
Bills & Cheques	46,471,171,186	Securities	61,794,558,518
Credit Bonds Issued	241,423,392,439	Carried Forward	6,281,216,029
Advances against Securities	26,745,353,556	Mutual Credits	95,117,857,428
Assets Redemptible	95,117,857,428		
Acceptances, Endorsements & Guarantees	126,922,199,321		
Bills for Collection	26,314,252,293		
Sundry Creditors	58,222,072,222		
Misc. Liabilities	54,481,926,341		
Central Accounts	6,281,216,029		
Profit/Loss c/c to 1972	9,147,622,015		
Profit/Loss available for Distribution	7,221,240,171		
Drifts	1,024,171,472		
Securities Deposited as Collateral	722,164,171,472		
Securities Deposited with Third Parties	380,428,424,332		
	4,022,014,464,621		4,022,014,464,621

Eurodollars

May 15, 1972
B.M.A.

1 Day Plz 3 1/4
One Month 4 1/4
Three Months 5 1/4
Six Months 5 1/4
One Year 5 1/4

BANQUE NATIONALE

The position of the Banque Nationale de Paris is as follows:

Assets: 100,000,000,000 Francs
Liabilities: 100,000,000,000 Francs

Capital: 100,000,000,000 Francs
Reserve: 100,000,000,000 Francs

Assets: 100,000,000,000 Francs
Liabilities: 100,000,000,000 Francs

Capital: 100,000,000,000 Francs
Reserve: 100,000,000,000 Francs

Assets: 100,000,000,000 Francs
Liabilities: 100,000,000,000 Francs

Capital: 100,000,000,000 Francs
Reserve: 100,000,000,000 Francs

Assets: 100,000,000,000 Francs
Liabilities: 100,000,000,000 Francs

Capital: 100,000,000,000 Francs
Reserve: 100,000,000,000 Francs

Assets: 100,000,000,000 Francs
Liabilities: 100,000,000,000 Francs


1972—Stocks and Bonds					1973—Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Last	Chg	% Chg	High	Low	Last	Chg	% Chg
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	+0.5%	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	+0.5%

[illegible]

osing prices on May 17, 1973

International

	Test.	Prev.	High
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2	100	100	100
3	100	100	100
4	100	100	100
5	100	100	100
6	100	100	100
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93	100	100	100
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95	100	100	100
96	100	100	100
97	100	10	


\$20,000,000
Mitsui & Co. (USA), Inc.
 a subsidiary of
Mitsui & Co. Limited

(Yesterday's closing price
in local currency)

Loan Due 1975

Amrobank...	74	Randomines..
A'damRubb..	43	RankOr.....
Fokker.....	35	RoyalDutch..

This financing was arranged privately by.

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Bank of America Limited

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

with funds provided by

Arbed.....	4,400	Finlsider.....
Ast.d.Mines..	2,050	Generall....
Cock-Cuerno..	1,748	Italsider.....

2,375
305
8,090
353
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105

Bank of America Limited **Associated Japanese Bank (International)**
Limited
International Commercial Bank **Banque Ameribas**
Limited
17 May, 1972

74
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Associated Japanese Bank

London
Anglo-AmCo. 3.70

**(International)
Limited**

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FreeStGed...	5.95	Cr.Sulste....
GEC.....	1.86	Fischer.....

offers the following services:

- Euro-currency finance on a medium and long term basis.
- Foreign Exchange and Euro-dollar dealings.
- Underwriting Euro-bonds and Euro-equities.

1000


AJB is an international consortium of leading Japanese banks and Japan's largest investment banking

Shareholders:
The Sanwa Bank, Limited
The Mitsui Bank, Limited
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

attractive cash bonus to

house.

The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.



Mr. Gengo Suzuki, *Chairman*
Mr. Yuji Emori, *General Manager*

***Associated Japanese Bank
(International) Limited***

29-30 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3ND
Telephone 01-623 5661 Telex 883661

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May 18, 1972

ally; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and
Debit Delay Delta

Funds listed.	could have been	Drake
ly for them.	sold (not asset	Dreyfus
	value) or bought	Dreyf

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13.72 14.99	J Hanck	905 9.84	Balan	16.89
8.64 8.44	Johns	2835 N.L.	Com St	1172 N

13.42 H.L.	Uni B1	19.24	20.11	Ultra	11.46	12.12
13.45 14.74	Cus B2	20.51	22.48	Selected* Funds:		
	Cus B4	921	10.09	Sel Am	10.34	11.11

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offers the following services:

- Euro-currency finance on a medium and long term basis.
- Foreign Exchange and Euro-dollar dealings.
- Underwriting Euro-bonds and Euro-equities.

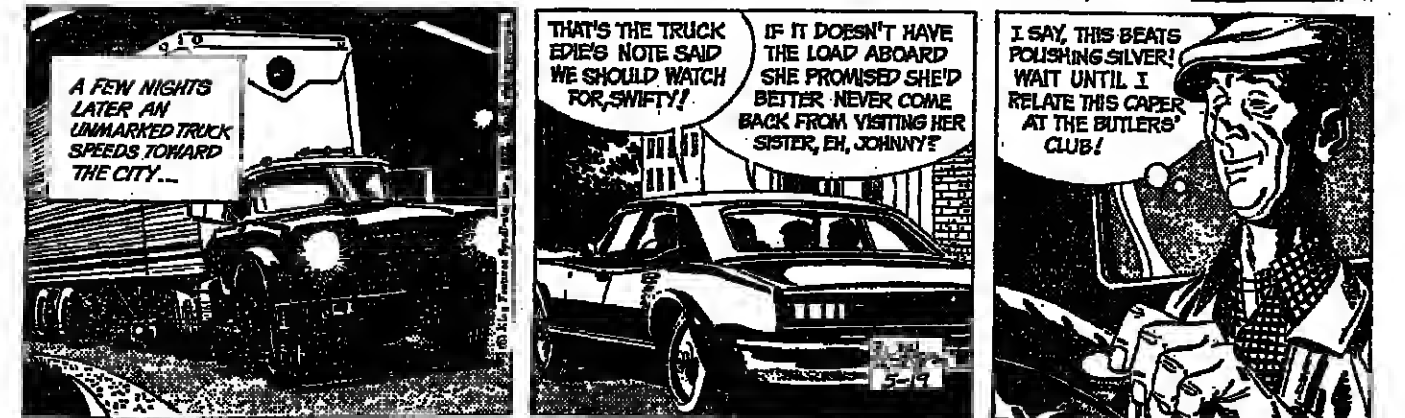
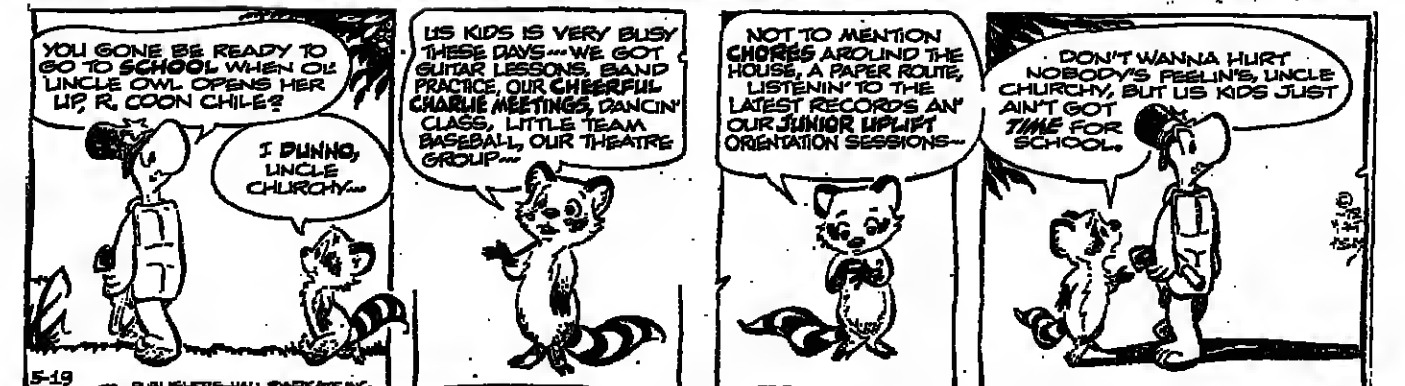
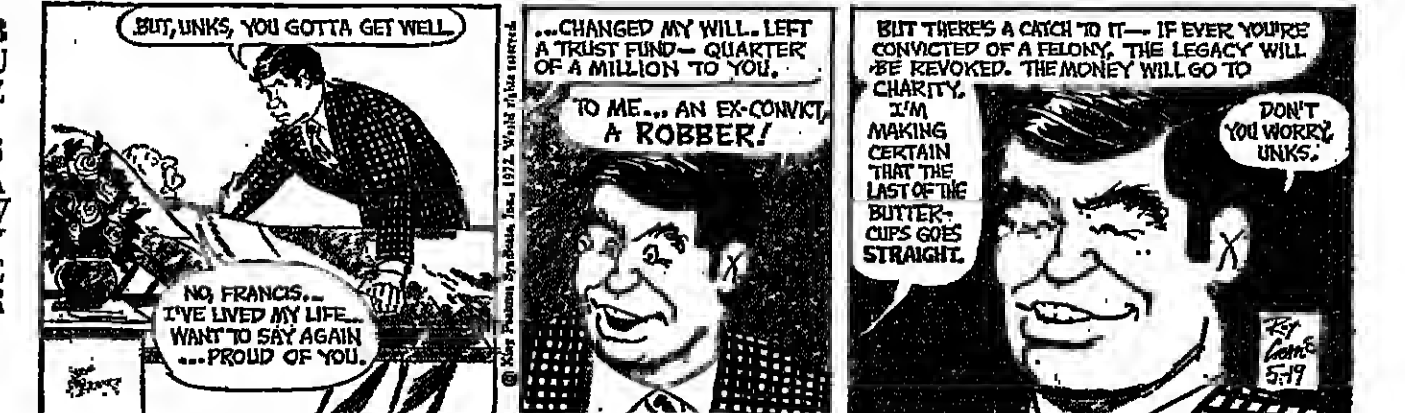
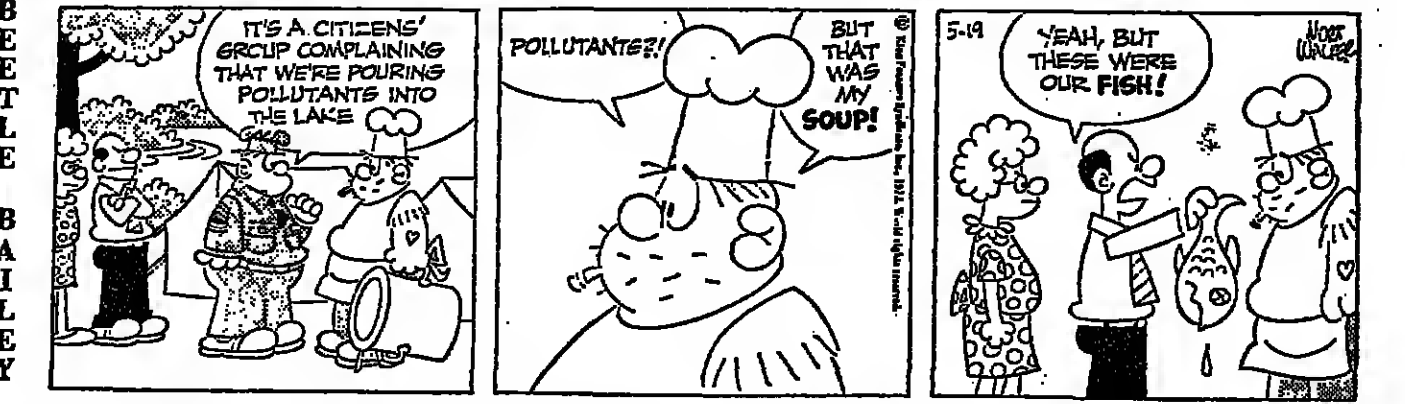
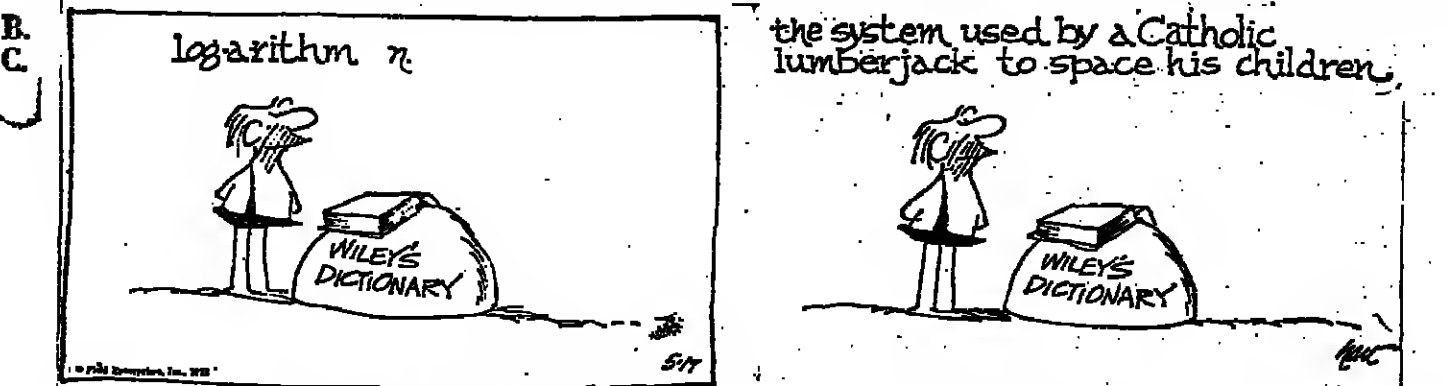
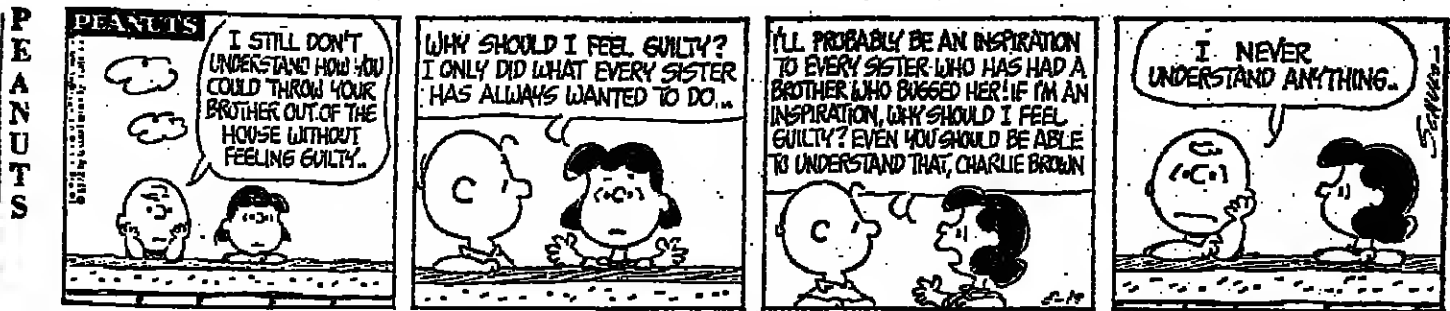
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Reasoning a partner who has been doubled at the five level is usually a doubtful maneuver, and if the original bidder attempts a second rescue, hoping for a fit in some unexplored suit, he is likely to be courting disaster. This is one of the rare deals on which such a desperate attempt succeeded.

North opened one club and East, encouraged by the favorable vulnerability, jumped to five diamonds. South could not consider doubling so he bid five hearts. West doubled, rightly confident that he could defeat five hearts and wrongly confident that he could defeat any North-South retreat.

North should no doubt have passed five hearts doubled, leaving a delicate decision to South, but he was overimpressed by his diamond stoppers and chose the risky course of rescuing in five no-trump. This contract would certainly have failed, perhaps disastrously, but South soldiered on to six spades. As it happened, this was right, but it would have been wrong if North had had long, solid clubs, as he should have had for his five no-trump bid. East and West doubled each fresh bid with increasing relish.

West led the diamond seven, and South put on dummy's jack and ruffed East's queen. It seemed sure that West held three or four trumps headed by the queen, and South proved that it was three not four. If East held a singleton ten or eight, there was hope for the contract.

The declarer led the spade jack, and it did not matter what West did. He covered with the queen, and, as planned, the ten dropped from East under dummy's king. South cashed two heart winners, confident that

East could not ruff, and discarded a diamond from the dummy. He continued with a club, and West put up the ace--ducking would not have helped.

Another diamond lead was ruffed in the closed hand, and the clubs were established with a third-round ruff. It was an easy matter to draw West's remaining trumps and make the doubled slam.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ AK74
 ♥ 5
 ♦ KJ3
 ♣ KJ872
EAST
 ♠ 10
 ♥ 10
 ♦ AQ1098542
 ♣ 1093
SOUTH
 ♠ J9653
 ♥ AKQ1074
 ♦ 65
 ♣ 65

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
 1♣ 5♦ 5♥ 5♠
 5NT Dbl 6♣ Dbl
 Pass Pass Pass
 West led the diamond seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BEARLY HAT SPY
 CONTINUUM AREA
 JUNCTION VALLIES
 JAIN SEIENTICES
 JINANE THAI AMAS
 ENOD THE BOWMAN
 DOAST THE ROMAN SO
 RETINIAS
 MICRON WEIRIAYS
 DRANGIERIAYS SOU
 NOR ALLI BIQUE
 CYCLISPIERUND
 TEASITS IRONAGE
 WAS RHIO CLEARED
 ORS AYIN KEMPER

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RODOP

LUTEX

WEABER

UMLOVE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MUSIC TRIBE DAWNED ANEMIA
 Answers: What you'd expect from a little devil--IMPUDENCE

BOOKS

CRISES OF THE REPUBLIC

Lying in Politics. Civil Disobedience. On Violence. Thoughts on Politics and Revolution.

By Hannah Arendt. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 240 pp.

Reviewed by Philip Green

THE reader who searches in this collection of essays by Hannah Arendt (all of which have recently appeared in *The New York Review of Books*) for some sympathetic variant of "radicalism," "liberalism," or "conservatism" will be disappointed. Anyone, though, who doubts the worthiness of our own state quo, and is inspired by the most fundamental criticisms of it, will find at least as much to be grateful for in Miss Arendt's work for what she has constructed over the past several decades is nothing less than the most radical challenge of all to the entire course of our modern political history.

In such influential works as "The Origins of Totalitarianism," "Between Past and Future," "Eichmann in Jerusalem," "On Revolution," and "Men in Dark Times," Miss Arendt has returned again and again to a set of interrelated themes: that the unrestrained, "value-free," individualistic secularism of the modern world has gradually undermined the bases of legitimate authority, of any meaningful affective relationship between man and the state; that the illusion of liberal "freedom" has often been purchased at the cost of devaluing real political participation by the people; that the bureaucratic organization of modern societies permits the most hideous of evils to be accomplished by the most ordinary of men; that the "mass societies" of our era "can no longer be controlled, let alone governed." ("Thoughts on Politics and Revolution.") All of this, finally, is summed up in a phrase that reappears throughout her writing: "the crisis of modern times," a crisis which, brought about by the lack of opportunities for humane and creative action by the mass of men and women, leads to the opposite kind of (pseudo-) action, to war and repression.

Miss Arendt's latest essays on this grand theme are particularly interesting for two reasons. First, in the 1950s it was possible for those Americans who noticed her work at all to write off her perception of permanent crisis as the misapprehension of a refugee from European horrors, whose view of the 20th century as a blasted wasteland was poetic but of little relevance to Americans. That kind of dismissal is no longer possible. These essays are, in large part, about, as she says, the "Crisis of the Republic." Miss Arendt is talking about us.

Second, it is likely that those unfamiliar with the traditions of "political philosophy" think of it as an abstract and slippery subject, producing grand generalizations but shedding little light on worldly matters. It is, in fact, to maintain the stance of a detached, speculative thinker sometimes strains one's ability to observe mundane affairs accurately. In Miss Arendt's case, for example, her account of Communism (in "Origins") as an upris-

ing of the classless masses never been persuasive; man in Jerusalem" indeed tains errors of scholarship yet, in the end it is as how much insight into the events of our political history contained in her work.

In particular, the essay in *Politics: Reflections on the "Pentagon Papers"* is worthy of closest attention. Miss Arendt's treatment of the Pentagon is unique. Her denunciations of mindlessness and duplicity in the Pentagon are not, as is often said, the arrogance of a power combined with a political critique of those social and who, possessing in her their own "arrogance of power" to prove underpinnings of that du But both the arrogance of and the arrogance of mind merely two related vices of the same disease she has cussed before; of a mode attitude that refuses to re any natural limits on wh aggressiveness of science power can accomplish. The in her phrase is "defect and nothing in the politic verse is seen as so "real" ti clever and the mighty can structure it at will. We ti that is, that we could do ar to anybody, which was and we were willing to try, was brutal and immoral those two kinds of folly ar one and the same, an inab see that there is a real and moral human univer yond what we ourselves o as the targets for our we or our propaganda. Thus, i words, we are back with Arendt's permanent theme: absence of true authorit the substitution for it, sheer will to dominate.

The subtlety and attend detail with which Miss pursues her points can ha more than hinted at he before, too, the grand swat Miss Arendt cuts through weedy ideologies around leaves some confusions of i in its wake. In particula wonders with whom "ou is, being made, and on grounds. In the remark th distinguished from other tries, this republic... i be in possession of its tr instruments for facing th with some measure of dence." Here and elsewh writings, the Cassandra 20th century seems a li Polyantha where America cerned. But there is so r, grapple with, and learn those occasional lapses which no truly serious i the intellect is ever wioi.

Philip Green teaches science at Smith College the co-author of "Power an munity: Dissenting Esa Political Science." This a abridged from *The New Times Book Review*.

CROSSWORD

By Will

- ACROSS**
- 1 Supergiant
 - 5 Tin Pan Alley org.
 - 10 Repeat
 - 14 Corn bread
 - 15 State of Brazil
 - 16 Expose
 - 17 Salon
 - 19 Pod
 - 20 Spring back
 - 21 Substitutes
 - 23 Bulk
 - 25 Hammerhead
 - 26 Gave protest
 - 30 Fish hawk
 - 33 Ghostly sound
 - 34 Time of life
 - 36 Pronoun
 - 37 Savoir faire
 - 38 Thousand, in Paris
 - 39 Season
 - 40 Scottish river
 - 41 Devilfish
 - 42 Kind of metabolism
 - 43 Panic
 - 45 Mythical island
- DOWN**
- 47 Do C.P.A. work
 - 49 Tip
 - 50 Dolly
 - 53 Ancient incense spice
 - 57 Hamburg's river
 - 58 Nailing tool
 - 60 Mix
 - 61 Water buffalo
 - 62 Pentateuch
 - 63 Children
 - 64 Church council
 - 65 Arithmetic
 - 13 Birds
 - 18 Word of woe
 - 22 Girl
 - 24 Begin
 - 26 Musical grou
 - 27 Sophisticate
 - 28 Make a sudd
 - 29 Lurch
 - 29 Great letter
 - 31 Part of a Chinese nam
 - 32 Shouts
 - 35 Israeli port
 - 38 Instruments
 - 39 Dreamers
 - 41 Style
 - 42 African language
 - 44 Kings and queens
 - 46 Mithronomi
 - 48 Linger
 - 50 Sample
 - 51 Choir voice
 - 52 Dye prefix
 - 54 See 31 Down
 - 56 Tenture
 - 56 Times
 - 59 -- volente

